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VOL. XI NO. 295 BOMBAY MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd Dec.	KASHMIR —		8,968
29th ,,	DONGOLA —	MONGOLIA *	16,385
5th Jan.	MANTUA § —		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND —		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY —		7,393
26th ,,	DONGOLA —		16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA —	NARKUNDA *	8,097
9th ,,	MACEDONIA x		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA § —		10,041
23rd ,,	DONGOLA —		16,277
1st March.	MANTUA —	MOLDAVIA *	10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡		29,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND —	MOOLTAN ‡	11,430
5th April	NALDERA x		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA —		8,092
12th ,,	MALWA —	Extra Steamer	10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA —		20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA	MALOJA *	11,089
3rd May	PLASSY —		7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA —	CHINA x —	10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA —		16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA	MONGOLIA *	7,622
31st ,,	PLASSY —	NARKUNDA *	16,227

* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.
x Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer	Tons.
28th Dec. ..	MATIANA —	8,965
11th Jan. ..	DOMALA —	8,441
25th ,, ..	MASHOBRA —	8,324
8th Feb. ..	DALGOMA * —	5,900
22nd ,, ..	MORVADA —	8,123
7th March ..	MANDALA —	8,246
21st ,, ..	DUMANA —	8,600
4th April ..	MANELA —	8,303
18th ,, ..	MATIANA —	8,965
2nd May ..	DOMALA —	8,441
16th ,, ..	MASHOBRA —	8,324

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI

19th Dec.	SICILIA*	6,812
28th ,,	MOREA	10,911
15th Jan.	SOUDAN*	6,696
25th ,,	NALDERA	15,996
22nd Feb.	CHINA	7,962
18th March	SOUDAN*	6,696
24th April	SICILIA*	6,813

* Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
17th Dec.	Vita ..	Karachi via K'war 10 A. M.
20th ,,	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
21st ,,	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi
22nd ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via K'war 10 A. M.
26th Dec.	Karoa ..	East & S. Africa.
29th ,,	Colaba ..	Colombo and Rangoon.

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Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departures.
Hakodate Maru	T. Okubora	5303	28 Nov.	18 Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	16 Dec.	2 Jan.
Baron Cawdor	A. Baltime	5864	18 Dec.	Early Jan.
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7250	28 Dec.	17 Jan.
Penang Maru	H. Habaki	5214	3 Jan	17 Jan.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

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A 18359

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A R9247

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A Knight 18381

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WE RESHARPEN BLUNT RAZORS AND BLADES keen as new Razors As. 8; new handles fitted Re. 1 each. Blades Re. 1-2 doz.; under 6 As 2 each. Oil Hones, no experience required to get edge Rs. 3-8 each. All Post Free. Surgical Instruments Repaired; Clippers sharpened toilet Re. 1-4; horse Rs. 2 each. Durable, thick-coat electroplating work done. Hypodermic Syringes stocked. Send for rate card. MATTEWS & CO., Wallace St., opposite John Roberts & Co., off Hornby Road.
T R9214

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WANTED TO PURCHASE—PUCA BUILT GODOWN, suitable for Mill Stores, vicinity Lamington Road or Jacob Circle. Size about 60 x 40. Mention price and particulars to Box No 800, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P

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PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
Sunday Chronicle.

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R9092

PUBLIC NOTICES.

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NOTICE.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (India) LTD., Ballard Road, Bombay, invite tenders for the purchase of old scrapped 4-gallon drums and 2-gallon cans during the year 1924. Full particulars on application. Tenders must be submitted on or before January 1st 1924.

For the Asiatic Petroleum Co., (India) Ltd.
R. T. H. MACKENZIE.
Bombay Manager.
Bombay, 10th December, 1923.
C18337

CRAFT FOR DISPOSAL AT BOMBAY

THE undernoted Government Craft at Bombay are available for immediate disposal:—

STEAM TUGS, PADDLE STEAMERS, BARGES.

For particulars apply to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Nisol Road, Post Box No. 122.
18312

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

A WELL ESTABLISHED
ALLUMINIUM BRASS UTENSIL AND METAL FACTORY.

In perfect running order in Bombay with the latest machineries from the best makers. Complete with LATEST MODELS HOLLOW WARE DIES AND PUNCHES ETC. Electrically driven.
Guaranteed excellent output with its regular workmen and consumer.
Their registered popular Brand may be given on arrangements.
Terms very suitable. Apply Box No. 9925, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R9945

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PIONEER RUBBER AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Pioneer Rubber and Industrial Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Co. at No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort Bombay, on the 22nd day of December, 1923, at 12 o'clock noon, when the subjoined resolutions will be produced.

1. That the appointment of Messrs. Currimbhoy and Company, Ltd., as Agents of this Company in place of Messrs. Manu Subedar and Co. (who have resigned their office as Agents of this Company), made by the Directors for the residue of the period of 30 years for which Messrs. Manu Subedar and Co. were appointed the Agents of the Company by the Agreement, dated the 8th day of June, 1920 made between this Company and Messrs. Manu Subedar and Co. which at the date of such appointment was unexpired with like powers and authorities and remunerations and emoluments and subject to the like terms and conditions as are contained in the same agreement be and the same is hereby confirmed and the Directors are hereby authorised to execute such an agreement on behalf of this Company.

2. That in Article 91 for the words "The firm of Messrs. Manu Subedar and Co." the following words be substituted, viz.:—
"Messrs. Currimbhoy & Co., Ltd." and that for the name "Messrs. Manu Subedar & Co." wherever the same occur in this article, the name "Messrs. Currimbhoy & Co., Ltd." be substituted.

3. That Article 120 be cancelled and the following article be substituted in its place, viz.:—
"Messrs. Currimbhoy and Company, Limited, and their successors" and assigns shall be the Agents of the Company for the period and upon the terms, provisions and conditions set out in the agreement hereto annexed and marked No. 1.

4. That in Article 121 the words "in the persons or person for the time being constituting the firm of "shall be cancelled and the following words substituted, viz.—"vested in."

5. That in the last sentence of Article 122 the words "or endorsed" be added between the words "sign" and "cheques" and the following words shall be added to Article 122, viz.:—
"Any receipts to be signed and cheques to be signed or endorsed by the Agents may be signed or endorsed by any director or the agents or any constituted attorney of the agents."

6. That in Article 124 the figure "3" shall be cancelled and the figures "120" be therefor substituted.

7. That the following words be added at the end to Article 125, viz:—
"Documents requiring to be counter signed or certificates of shares required to be signed by the Agents under this Article may be counter-signed or signed as the case may be by any directors of the agents or a constituted attorney of the Agents."

8. That in Article 165 the words "member of the Agents firm" shall be cancelled and the following words shall be substituted, viz.:—
"Of the company and the agents and every director or constituted attorney of the Agents acting on behalf of the company in the course of the management of the business of the Company."

Should the above resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such meeting will be held on the 7th day of January, 1924, at 2 p.m. and at the same place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such resolutions as Special Resolutions accordingly.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1923.
By Order of the Board,
For Currimbhoy & Co., Ltd.,
HABIB CURRIMBHOY,
Director,
Agents, The Pioneer Rubber and Industrial Co., Ltd.
C18384

CHEAP CONCESSION TICKETS FOR CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS TICKETS at a fare and one-third, and INTER CLASS at a fare and half for distances over 100 miles will be issued for double journey from 21st to 31st December, 1923, available for completion of return journey up to midnight of 7th January, 1924.
For detailed information see printed notices at stations

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
18380

NOTICE.

OFFERS INVITED for the purchase of 120 HAND-LOOMS, complete with all accessories. Apply to the CAWNPORE DYEING AND CLOTH PRINTING CO., LTD., Post Box No. 73, Cawnpore.
18241

READY WASTE FOR SALE

COTTON AND YARN WASTES of different sorts accumulated in THE CROWN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, situated at Parbhadevi Road, Parel are For Sale. Offers and tenders for the same will be received in the Company's Office at No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, upto 4 p.m. (S. T.) on MONDAY, the 17th December, 1923, along with a cash deposit of Rs. 200/- (Rs. Two hundred only) per each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject a tender or tenders, wholly or in part. Tender forms may be procured from the Company's Office during Office hours.
(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
18300

MYSORE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

ABOUT 50 partly trained ELEPHANTS will be sold by Public Auction at Calicut in the second week of January, 1924. For further particulars apply to B. V. RAMIENGAR, Conservator of Forests, Bangalore.
18171

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—9 MICROSCOPES by Swift Beck, etc. Some complete with 3 objectives (1/12in. oil) and moveable stage from Rs. 250.
Apply GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORE DEPOT, Byculla.
18377

SIR HUKAMCHAND & DALMIA COTTON AND OIL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Sir Hukamchand and Dalmia Cotton and Oil Mills, Ltd., held on the 3rd day of December, 1923, the following resolution was duly passed and the same will, therefore, be submitted for confirmation at the second Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the Company to be held on TUESDAY, the 18th December, 1923, at 1 p.m. (S. T.) of which Notice has already been given to the members.

"Resolved that the Registered Office of the Company be and it is hereby removed to Akola in the Central Provinces and Berar and that the second clause of the Memorandum of Association be altered."

Dated this 3rd day of December, 1923.
By order of the Board,
H. & BALKISHANDAS & CO.
Managing Agents.
C18379

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 207 of 1923.
1. MUNCHERSHAW HORMUSJI DARUWALLA and others ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
BHERULAL SITARAM ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court-house on MONDAY, the 17th day of December, 1923, at the hours of five o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Varkas land called "Kankhideli" with messuages, tenements and mango and other trees and shrubs, etc., thereon situate, lying and being at Andheri, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 12,262 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Survey Nos. 97 and 109, Entry Nos. 447 and 257, Plot No. 72, assessed at Rs. 27-10-0, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the West by the water canal and beyond that by the land belonging to Pandoorang Bhaoo Patil and others, on or towards the North by the land of Dr. Cama and Braz Crasto and Zooja Crast, and on or towards the South by the lands of Kanelin Braz and Dr. Cama and Alice Crast.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER and HIRALAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1923.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C18678

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5186 of 1922.
SHAMJI CHAMPSEY and another...Plaintiffs
vs.
DWARKADAS DEWJI ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 30th day of July, 1923, and Judge's Order dated 12th November, 1923, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the respective premises. Lot No. 1 (Ripon Road property) Sale on Monday, 17th December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.). Lot No. 2 (Ghatcooper-Kerol property) Sale on Tuesday, 18th December, 1923, at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.).

LOT NO. I.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a building in course of construction standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ripon Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 445 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3582, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Firozbai Sorabji Cowasji Laka, on or towards the West by the property of Sabanally Peerbhai Damji, on or towards the North by private passage and on or towards the South by the property of Mrs. Laka.

LOT NO. II.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY AT GHATCOOPER (KEROL).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Seretore tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in the village of Kerol, in the Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Thana, but now that of Kurla, containing by admeasurement one acre twenty-two old gunthas, being a portion of the land bearing Survey No. 77 Pot No. 1, and Entry No. 1039, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road leading to Ghatcooper Station, on or towards the West by a passage lying between plots bearing Survey Nos. 79 and 77, on or towards the North by the land belonging to Pirojshaw Jamsedji Commasariatwalla being another portion of the plot bearing Survey No. 77, and on or towards the South by the land forming a portion of the said Plot No. 77 and now belonging to Nanu Omersey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1923.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C18389

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4626 of 1922.
MOTILAL FOOLCHAND ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
DATTALAL MURLIDHAR GOVINKA ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 20th day of August, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 4th day of February, 1924, at the hour of half-past five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the trees, shrubs and plants thereon situate, lying and being at Malad in Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 2,000 square yards or thereabouts, but bearing no Entry or Survey numbers as there has been no Survey under the Record of Rights in the Malad Village as it is Khoti land, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by another piece of vacant land until now belonging to Bhaijnath Motiram, but conveyed by him by a Conveyance of 20th January, 1921, to Rangalal Naubatrai, on or towards the West by the property of Dost Mahomed Karmali, on or towards the North by the boundary of Kandivli Village, and on or towards the South by a passage known as Mathuradas Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PATELL and EZEKIEL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of December, 1923.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C18386

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of KHOJA LADHABHAI LAKHAMSEY, of Bombay, Cutchi Khoja Inhabitant, a Landlord, residing at Nishanpada Road, Khadak, outside the Fort ..... Deceased.

(1) GULAMHUSEIN LADHABHAI and (2) KARAMALLY ABDULLA KHAKI, both of Bombay, Cutchi Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, two of the Executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Nishanpada Road and Khoja Mohalla respectively, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fifth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) E. B. PATEL,

The 6th day of December, 1923.
Messrs. KHUNDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C18391

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

E. 5561. No. 5665.
11-12-23. 14-12-23.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KARIMBHOY ISMAILJI TURWARI, late of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Full Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

MAHOMEDALLI KARIMBHOY and ABDUL HUSSEIN KARIMBHOY, both of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, Merchants, sons of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Full Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this seventh day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 7th day of December, 1923.
Messrs. VRAJLAL & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C18385

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2853 of 1920.

DR. MANGALDAS RANGILDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 20, Cavel, without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

Vs.

ABDULLA AHMED ABDULL SATAR heir and legal representative of Ahmed Abdul Satar of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing and carrying on business at Chuckla without the Fort of Bombay ... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 20th day of November, 1923, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the plaintiff all the right title and interest of Abdulla Ahmed Satar in the following property.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Mahim pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3221 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 85, New No. 3325, Old Survey No. 1/122 and New Survey No. 2/1331 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Balkrishna Trimbukji, on or towards the West by the Mahim Bazar Road and on or towards the North by the Mahim Bazar Road and on or towards the South by the property of Bhau Pandurung which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4777 (2) and 477 and Street No. 196A. 107.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and tax Tenure situate, lying and being at Manmala Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 687 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 3852 New Survey No. 1/1389 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East and South by the property of Dhondu Bhikaji, on or towards the North by a foot path and on or towards the West by a Public passage and which said premises are assessed by the Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4037 and 4038 and Street Nos. 398 and 389.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the shed and cocoanut and other trees standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mahim Bazar Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 307 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's No. 85, New No. 3627, Old Survey No. 122, and New Survey No. 1/1531, which sheds standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 4776 and 4777 and Street Nos. 105 and 106.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax or ground together with the shed and cocoanut and other tress standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mahim Road and Mahim, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1992 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 154, 156 and 157, New Nos. A/3756, 3770 and 3771, Old Survey No. 121 and New Survey No. A/1530 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 4781 (2), Street Nos. 119D and which piece of land are amalgamated into the plot and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Mortgagor, on or towards the West by the Public passage, on or towards the North by Mahim Bazar Road and on or towards the South by the property of Sunderbai wife of Moreshwar Balkrishna.

FIFTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground called the Moreshwar Oart, situate at Mahim, lying and being on the West side of the B. B. and C. I. Railway in the Registration of the Sub District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4494 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 206 and New No. 3878, Old Survey No. 14, New Survey No. 1/166 and in the books of the Collectors of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G ward No. 5578 and 5579 and Street No. 55 bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Water main, on or towards the West by the land of Mahomedalli and Yunus Miya, Caor, on or towards the North by a public passage facing the B. B. and C. I. Railway and on or towards the South by the bearing the New Survey No. 165.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed (properties other than claim involving and objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 8th day of January 1924 lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 3rd day of December, 1923.

(Sd.) EDWIN GELLETT,
Assistant Commissioner.

C18389

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HUSSEINIBHAI MULLA ABDEALLI ANIK, of Bombay, Mohomedan Inhabitant, has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the Apollo Reclamation in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight hundred seventy-six square yards and one-ninth of another square yard with the messuage, building or dwelling house built thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward A No. 878 (19) and Street No. R/34, and bounded on or towards the North by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay leased to Sophie David, on or towards the South by Henry Road, on or towards the East by land belonging to the said Trustees leased to Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahimbhoy, and on or towards the West by Merewether Road, and which said piece of land bears New Survey No. 3569.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort.
Bombay, 15th December, 1923.

C18392

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3782 of 1921.

SHANTARAM ATMARAM SABNIS and Another .....Plaintiffs.

Vs.

SHIWAJIRAO KRISHNARAO GAIKWAD .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 31st day of August, 1922, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 14th day of January, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the Bungalow and out house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of the Road from Safara to Mahad Kasbe, Malculm Peth, in the Registration Sub-District of Jawali in the Satara District, containing by admeasurement five acres and twenty-four gunthas be the same a little more or less of land Revenue of Satara under Survey No. 470 and assessment Rupees sixteen and Annas thirteen be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East and North by the Municipal Road leading to Mahableshwar, on or towards the West by a Stream and beyond it by a Government forest land and on or towards the South by a compound of the Elphinstone Bungalow and Municipal wells.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Shilotri Bank Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort Bombay.

Dated this 15th day of November, 1923.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

C18387

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF, CUDDAPAH.

N. Abdul Sathar Sahib Company ... Plaintiffs.
(1) Chuni Lal, (2) Hira Lal ..... Defendants.
Mandavi Mody Bazaar, Bombay.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the above said Plaintiffs have filed a suit for the recovery of Rs. 199-5-0 against the Defendants and that the suit is posted for final hearing to the 5th January, 1924.

A. SATAKOPACHARI,
Plaintiffs' Pleader.

C18393

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1789 of 1920.

CHHAGANLAL VITHALJI,a firm, until lately carrying on business in piece goods at Moolji Jetha Market, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

VITHALDAS BHAGWANDAS, a firm, doing business in piece goods in Chikhal Gully, Moolji Jetha Market, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

and

DEVIDAS J. DESAI and his wife Motibai; both of Santa Cruz Hindu Inhabitants, within the Suburban District of Bombay. ..... Assignees.

To,

THAKKAR BHAGWANDAS PREMJI, a partner in the abovenamed Defendant firm.

Notice under O. XXI. R. 37, of the Code of Civil Procedure

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI, R. 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 20th day of December 1923 at 11-15 in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be committed to Jail in execution of the Decree pronounced against you on the 22nd day of June, 1923, in the above suit.

Dated this 13th day of November, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 13th day of November 1923.
Messrs. MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for the Assignees.

C18390

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES TWEEDS AND 1 CASE STRIPED ALPACCAS.

By the order o Messrs. A. & S. Henry and Co., Ltd. and on account and at the risk of the following persons, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by public action on WEDNESDAY, the 19th December, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

On account and at the risk of Mr. Gordhan das Nathalal:—

1 Case Tweeds, 8 pieces, 54 inches by 40/5 yards.

On account and at the risk of the late Messrs. Mahomed Jaffer and Sons.

1 Case Tweeds, 8 pieces, 54 inches by 35/8 yards.

On account and at the risk of the party concerned:—

1 Case Striped Alpaccas, 12 pieces 54 inches by 25/28 yards.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th December, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on Tuesday the 18th instant at 2 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at the Head Police Commissioner's Office, opposite the Crawford Market.

A large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated arms and ammunitions, consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers 22 and 32 bore and other bores, cartridges, sulphur, gunpowder, swords, distress signals, bayonets, rockets, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

Under instructions from G. P. Smith, Esqr. Attorney for Mrs. E. Windus and by virtue of power of sale dated the 14th October, 1921 granted to him Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SUNDAY the 23rd December, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder opposite to the Taj Mahal Hotel very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror side board and dumb waiters rich carpets table ornaments, fancy cabinets, chesterfield sofas and chairs, suite of sofas writing table, glass door book and silver show cases, one sweet tone cottage piano one gramaphone with records, perambulator single bedsteads mirror almyrahs cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables dressing chest of drawers, electric lamps and fans, hat stands, ice box, meat safe, cane furniture, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 17th Dec., 1923.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2738.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the sale of the Auctioneers of the following:—

By order of Messrs. A. S. Khanbhai and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs Taherally Samsoodin and Co., of Khokha Bazaar:—15 Cases each 512 gross Screws ex s.s. "Richenfels" size ¼ to 2 by 4 to 12; the goods will be sold on Delivery Order.

By order of the Bank concerned:—

31 Drums Boiled Oil; 1 Case Soap; 1 Case Musical Clocks; 2 Cases Artificial flowers; 1 Case Healds.

2 Casks and 1 Case about 5,000 pcs. Ivory Ball Rings. 8 Cases "Mignon" Typewriters, aluminium and Iron framed.

By order of the concerned:—

23 Barrels Genuine Red Lead a lot of Engineering goods and some Engineering Books.

About 91 Pairs Ladies' Sample Shoes; 30 doz. Jewellery Boxes. 15 doz. Table and Desert Knives.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th Dec., 1923.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G.I.P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G.I.P. Railway Co. and in accordance with section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction this day MONDAY, the 17th and to-morrow TUESDAY, the 18th instant both days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of:—Trunkets, Camera, Cylinder, Scented oils, Indian embroidered felt caps, Toilet soaps, Bicycle pumps, Buttons, Law books. Old clothing and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th Dec., 1923.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 18, Hummum Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 18th December 1923, at 2-0 p.m., at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Sugar samples, broken rice, Ramagraph records, loose coir yarn, 4 chests tea, 10 cases liquor, C I pipes, spelter, stove parts, fireworks, 10 cases empty soda bottles wire nails, hoops, envelopes, tin plates, 14 iron bars, cocoanuts, 26 pieces tele stores, sample tinware, old clothes, 250 cases glass globes for hurricane lanterns, glass bottles, machinery, parcel cement, galvanized sheets, 3 cocoa-de-mer, lanterns, rice, iron plate, coir yarn, advertising matter, 2 cases cotton and woollen shawls, 4 cases aniline dye 5 cases electric shade globes, window glass (small), 18 bundles hoops, 6 casks engine oil, small tiles 142 teakwood rafters lying at Lakri Bunder, Mazagaon will be sold at the Sale Warehouse. Intending purchasers may inspect the same before the sale.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th December 1923.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A CHARMING UNIVERSAL DRAMA.
"FOOLS & RICHES"
(5 Reels)

See this glittering spectacle of high society in its reckless, wasteful moments. Speed! Thrills!! Suspense!!! Gorgeous settings! Beautiful girls! And Herbert Rawlinson as the happiest, snappiest, peppiest, devil-may-care hero you ever saw! A picture you'll enjoy from start to finish.

"FOOLS & RICHES"

Parents, is your son a spender? Miss, does your sweethcart waste money?
Brother, is your friend thriftless? Man, are you careless with money?

'FOOLS & RICHES'

Featuring
HERBERT RAWLINSON.
With a magnificent supporting cast including
KATHERINE PERRY. TULLY MARSHALL, DORIS PAWN & NICK DE-RUIZ.

"FOOLS & RICHES"

"I LOVE YOU FOR WHAT YOU ARE—NOT FOR WHAT YOU HAVE?"

Others crowded around the Fool when he had riches. Other girls flattered him, loved him for his money. But the girl in gingham loved him best—not when he tossed money to the winds—but when his hands were busy with honest, rugged toil. "What would you do if you had a cold million thrust on you? Could you blame this boy for his mistakes? See this action-packed story of high society in its reckless moments. With a cast to match the story! A star to match its speed!

"FOOLS & RICHES"

A Two-Reel Comedy with BUDDY MASSENGER and the International News in the Programme.

To-Night: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

NOVELTY CINEMA

THIRD WEEK!
Further nine fresh parts;
"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"

A Pathetic, Sweet, Moral, wholesome and delightfully Entertaining Cine-Novel in 12 Episodes.

The Adventures that befall the 2 sweet orphan girls make the spectator shed tears of affection admiration and sympathy.

"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"

A WHOLESOME AND MOST DELIGHTFUL SERIAL STORY TOLD IN MOTION PICTURES BY THE AUTHOR OF "TIH-MINH" AND "BARRABAS."
A BEAUTIFULLY PRODUCED SERIAL PICTURE.
IN TWELVE EPISODES
A Comedy in the Programme
TO-DAY 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

NOVELTY CINEMA

(GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.)

ONLY TWO PERFORMANCES! ONLY TWO PERFORMANCES!!

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE

LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI

FOUNDED BY LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BONSLE
WILL GIVE ONLY

Two Performances

IN BOMBAY
SPECIALLY FOR THE CHRISTMAS WEEK
IN WHICH THE CELEBRATED ACTOR
Mr. Ganpatrao Bodas
WILL ACT
LOOK OUT FOR THEATRE, PLAYS, AND DATES.
PROPRIETORS. PANDHARKAR AND CHAPEKAR

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM
Presents
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK.
Hindustan Cinema Film Co.'s
Latest Production
A QUARREL-GAME OF NARAD
OR
RAMA MARUTI YUDDHA.
One of the most interesting episodes from Ramayan. See how Hanooman prepared to fight the Lord—and how the Lord deprived him of all his power.
Time—Rates—As Usual.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Bellasis Road, Byculla
Presents
THE FINAL INSTALMENTS
of
OREGON TRAIL
Universal's Latest Chapterplay
With
ART ACCORD
A Selected Comic in the programme.
Time—Rates—As Usual.

Under the Patronage of the Gaikwar of Baroda.

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
In aid of
Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali
on
Wednesday 19th Dec. 1923 at 8-30 p.m.
(S. T.)
Act] VIDYA HARAN [1 to 3
Saturday 22nd Dec. 1923 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
ASHA NIRASHA
Special for X' Mas Holiday
Sunday 23rd Dec. 1923 at 2-30 p.m. noon (S. T.)
DRAUPADI
Monday 24th Dec. 1923 2-30p.m. noon (S.T.)
EKACHPYALA
Tuesday 25th Dec. 1923 at 2-30 p.m. noo (S. T.)
MANAPMAN
Wednesday 26th Dec. 1923 at 2-30 p. m. noon (S. T.)
SAUBHADRA
Manager
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre

DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10 p. m.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
In his latest 4 Reel Comedy
"THE PILGRIM."

Empire Theatre

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
POLA NEGRI
In "The Last Payment."

Empress Theatre

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"MISTRESS OF THE WORLD."
FOURTH CHAPTER.

IMPERIAL

Commences
To-night and during this week
First Instalment
(Six parts) of
A Super Indian Serial
"PATNI PRATAP"
"PATNI PRATAP"
"PATNI PRATAP"
produced by
MADAN THEATRES LIMITED
featuring
Miss Patience Cooper
in the duel role of twin sisters: The action never fails for an instant and the story holds its interest from start to finish:
Daily 4 Shows:—
5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 P. M.
Sat. & Sunday Extra Shows 3-30
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

FOUNDED BY
LATE Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE.
AMRAOTI:— GANESH THEATRE.
Monday 17th Dec. 1923 at 9 p. m. (S. T.)
HACH—MULACHA—BAP
Wednesday 19th Dec. 1923 at 9 p. m. (S.T.)
SANNYASHACHA—SAMSAR
Saturday 22nd Dec. 1923 at 9 p. m. (S. T.)
RAKSHASHI-MAHATVAKANKSHA-
Proprietors.—Pendharkar & Chapekar.

ANYTHING ELECTRICAL & ALLIED
We give you
Or get for you
Or it is not made.
RADIO APPARATUS IN STOCK.
Eastern Electric & Trading Co.
Camp KARACHI.
Bombay—Lahore—Amritsar.
Telegrams:—"ELECTRIC." Karachi.

Windgate & Co
House Furnishers & Furniture Makers

Send for Novel Furniture Catalogue.

Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

Y. Y. Y.
Pure Virginian Cigarettes

Sold in tins of 50

At all Tobacconists.
Made in England by
RAMADAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.
LONDON.

AMERICAN MARKETS

MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.

Cotton:—Although it was generally believed a week ago that the market had adjusted itself to a decided lowering of the Bureau's crop indication of September 25th, the publication of the revised indication of 10,248,000 bales gave it a severe jolt, and although a whole week has elapsed with daily sharp advances, the readjustment process does not seem to be over. There is, naturally, a continual stream of hedging orders from the South as the new price levels attract sellers of spots, and as profits accumulate, there is liquidation of futures to be absorbed, but trade buying appears to be of more than sufficient volume to take care of it all.

As a matter of fact, if the Bureau figure is approximately correct (and many think it is still much too high), there can no longer be any question as to whether supplies will or will not be inadequate, or whether the market will or will not work higher; the problems that now have to be solved are what mills and how many of them will have to curtail and how high prices will go during that curtailment process. This third disaster crop has brought the world to the final showdown of the impossibility of continuing consumption on the scale to which it has been accustomed; and the situation is perhaps rendered still more acute if we look twelve months ahead when supplies will have been exhausted with perhaps another small crop to be faced.

The trade is now commencing to realize that there is no longer anything to be gained by fighting the advance and that those spinners who secure their supplies even at present prices will have reason to congratulate themselves later. As this idea spreads, the volume of calling is increasing and, with the great scarcity of contracts, this feature will probably force still higher price levels within the next few days. It should not be overlooked, however, that sharp reactions must be expected at any moment, especially after every bulge to new high levels; we advise our spinner friends to take advantage of any such reactions to cover their requirements.

Coffee:—Brazil's problems evidently continue a source of worry, judging by the record weakness of exchange, which, of course, reduces the cost of coffee landed New York and assists in building up our reserve stock. Regardless of our disparity with primary markets, coffee will continue to come here from Brazil and before long from the countries producing mild coffees; with the long period of artificial scarcity nearing its end, we think it becomes more and more a reasonably safe proposition to sell distant months on spurts.

Sugar:—The supply and demand situation until new Cuban sugar becomes available is the pivotal topic and many look for a squeeze of December shorts. The outcome will depend largely on weather conditions in Cuba and the present outlook is not for early grinding, though the premium for December and January deliveries may hasten operations somewhat. Meanwhile, the general market has a firm appearance, with Europe quite a good buyer of March and May yesterday, and the tendency seems to be to reduce world's production estimates as they appeared some ten days ago. For the present, it looks like a scalping market, perhaps with a preference for the constructive side of new crop months.

The Chicago Market:—Sentiment has again become quite bearish on wheat, stress being laid on the continued poor outlook for exports in competition with Canada and the Black Sea ports, to be followed later by the Argentine crop, which promises favourably. There continues to be considerable hope, however, of Government action in assistance of export business in some shape, so that a scalping market may be expected for some time. Sentiment as to corn continues bullish.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

Cotton:—The rather prevalent feeling to which we alluded last week, that even after the important reduction on November 2nd, the government crop indication was still much too high, was confirmed in concrete form by our usual annual estimate made public on Monday, of a total of 9,750,000 Bales; a wave of general buying on that day caused a violent advance, with every appearance of new high price levels shortly, but as usual, heavy speculative liquidation was attracted and the market became nervous and erratic, but with an undercurrent of strength that yesterday appeared to be developing a fresh bull market, with all floating contracts absorbed and sold out bulls trying to get back.

It is, of course, impossible to foresee every fluctuation, and, after all, a good many new contracts are being provided daily as producers market their cotton, while in speculative circles there is always a tendency, after violent advances, to "feel for the top" but with such bullish fundamentals, any digestive period is not likely to be protracted and may be terminated at any moment by an improvement in the European outlook, further confirmation of the inadequacy of supplies, or evidence that home consumption is likely to continue on a full scale. Yesterday we had one indication in that direction, American consumption for October having been 541,825 Bales against 533,950 Bales last year, notwithstanding the rumours of curtailment that have been circulating for several weeks.

Curtailment there will be, undoubtedly, but we believe it will be due, not so much to poor trade, as to the increasing difficulty in securing sufficient and satisfactory supplies of cotton. It is not only that the total supply is small, but that an unusual proportion is of grades that will only be used freely when nothing better can be had.

We realize that the market cannot always go one way and that sharp reactions must be expected, but we expect the general tendency to be upward for a long while yet and advise buying during spells of weakness. If, as rumored yesterday, the ginning to November 13th is to point to a still further reduction in crop expectations, a series of wild markets may reasonably be expected.

Coffee.—The market is very unsettled owing to the continued weakness in Brazilian Exchange, which has declined to the lowest level in history. Of course, this tends to enhance the currency price in Brazil, but the fluctuations in those markets are so violent and erratic that no reasoning process is of much value. Locally the feeling is growing that there may be a squeeze in the December position, but on the situation as a whole, sentiment seems more inclined to our view that lower prices will be seen in due course.

Sugar:—The fluctuations of the week have been largely the result of local features, the early strength of December being due to covering of a large short line with Cuban operators on the other end of the transactions. Looking further ahead, there seems to be a good European demand for March and May with rather bullish advices coming from England. To us, it continues to look like a scalping market in new crops for the present without expecting big results either way.

The Chicago Market:—Notwithstanding all the bearish talk, Wheat holds quite steady and taking the domestic situation by itself, there seems to be no reason to expect any decided decline. If we had any unwieldly surplus East of the Rockies, the case would perhaps be different as the maintenance of our Wheat so much above the world price level is causing us to miss our natural export marketing season, with Southern Hemisphere Wheat on the verge of competing sharply. Corn has a heavy appearance and looks lower.

COMMERCIAL.

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Dec. 14.

Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 87 5/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 91 1/2
War Loan 5%1929/47	£ 99 15/16
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 56
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£ 42 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	£ 63
Govt. Securities 3%	£ 56 1/4

London, Dec. 14

Conversion Loan	£ 75 7/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	102 1/16
7 per cent. Indian	114 1/2

DISCOUNTS.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent	25

London, Dec. 15

Telegraph Transfers	£ 1/3 1/16 Steady.
Bar Gold	
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/8 Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Dec. 14

Exchange on London in Paris	82.20
" " " Germany	1°,400,000,000,000
" " " Italy	100.60
Stockholm	18.61
Christiania	19.13
Amsterdam	11.45
Switzerland	25.09
Demand Bills	4,36.75

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Dec. 15.

Fully Good Broach	April May	633
Fully Good Bengal	Dec. Jan.	513
Fine Oomra	Dec. Jan.	585
Fine Oomra.	March	554

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 15

Months.	To-day's Price.
Dec.	
Jan.	19,44—63
Feb.	
Mar.	19.43—60
April	
May	19.27—65
June	
July	18 87—57
Aug.	
Sept.	
Oct.	
Nov.	
Dec.	
Egyptians Jan,	22.00
Mar.	22.25
May	22,37
July	22.60

Liverpool, Dec. 15.

	To-day's prices.
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool,	Jan. 19.41—66
	Mar. 19.40—63
	May 18.28—64
	July 18.81—83

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 14

M. G. Bengal, Good	13.40
" " Fully Good	13.80
" " Fine	14.20
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.60
" " " Fully Good	15.10
" " " Fine	15.60
M. G. Broach, Good	16.70
" " Fully Good	17.10
" " Fine	17.50
M. G. Scinde, Good	13.30
" " Fully Good	13.70
" " Fine	14.10

Liverpool, Dec. 14

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	
" " Sales of East Indian	1000
" Imports	

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid. Americans spot Quiet	20.03
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	23 25
New York, 11 a.m. Mar.	34,97
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) May	35.15
July.	34.36
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct.	34.68
" " " " Jan.	34.89

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 14.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Dec.	20.09—15
Jan.	20.07—14
Feb.	20.04—13
Mar.	20.03—12
April	19.95—10
May	19.92—8
June	19.79—3
July	19.44—3
Aug.	18.48—2
Sept.	18.02 +1
Oct.	16.30 +10
Nov.	15.94 +11
Dec.	15.79 +11

Tone—Irm.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 14.

Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports	37,000
" Exports to Great Britain	2,000
" " Continent	3.000
Futures at New York	
" " " Jan,	33.85—75
" " " Mar.	34.25—75
" " " May.	34.42—78
" " " July.	33.53—92
Spot Cotton at New York	35.00—89
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	34.75 unchanged
Futures " " Mar.	34.00—85
" " " May	34.04—78
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10 13/16
Silver Foreign mined	65 1/4

MANCHESTER MARKET.

New York Dec. 14.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	Bs.267,000
" Exports to Great Britain	21,000
" " to France and Cont.	49,000
" " to Japan	31,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,111,000
" " at Interior Ports	11,71,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec 14.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Dec.	
Jan	19.88—33
Feb.	
Mar.	19.82—33
April	
May	19.64—36
June	
July	19.11—36
Aug.	
Sept.	
Oct.	15.88—32
Nov.	
Dec.	
Egyptian Jan.,	22,50
Mar.	22.70—10
May	22.80
July	23.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London Dec. 14.

Total Actual Export	2,000
" Forwarded	63,000
" Imports	148,000
" Stock	5,49,000
Actual Weekly Sales	21,000
Water Twist	2/4
Printers Cloth	49/6

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Dec. 15.

	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York.	Jan. 33.16—69
	Mar. 33.84—71
	May 33.70—72
	July 33.00—53

WHEAT

London, Dec, 14.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Paid	41/9
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Value	41/3
AUSTRALIAN D/J More offering Buyers	45/
KARACHI BARLEY D/J	13/6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. D/J	44/3
Tone—Steadier.	

FREIGHT.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay — 13.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	41 0 0	6 7 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	39 0 0	6 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	6 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 5 0	10 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 11 0	14 3 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 7 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	85 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	78 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	72 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	63 0 0	13 10 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 8 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	
Mowrasced	9 4 0	9 8 0
Barley	70 0 0	
Castorseed	74 0 0	14 10 0
Cotton Seeds Ready		
Delivery	40 0 0	5 12 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, April/May	7 4 6
Linseed, April/May	12 13 0
Groundnuts D. G.	71 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 D/J	15 0 0

LINSEED.

London, Dec 14

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Apl./May Sellers	£ 9 1/4
Tone,—Higher prices asked but not much doing, SAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Nil	
" Dec. Sellers	£ 41 7,8
" Jan./Apl. Paid	" 38 /9

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Jan-Feb.	12 1/2
Plantation First Latex crepe Dec.	13 7/8

Tone:—Easier on realizations.

METALS.

London, Dec. 14.

English best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 62 3/16
Copper Braziers	" 83
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter Nom.	29
Corrugated sheets	£ 18 11/16
TIN BLOCK	" 237 1/2

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

Bombay, Dec 15

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	66 0 0
Brass	1/	64 12 0
Brass	1 1/4	64 12 0
Brass	1 1/2	64 12 0
Brass	1 3/4	64 12 0
Brass	2/	64 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	71 0 0
Copper	1/	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	71 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	71 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	74 8 0
Copper	2/	74 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 0 0
Copper English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		66 8 0
Lead, Country		20 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		63 8 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2		62 4 0
English Copper 1 1/2to1 3/4 to 2		73 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1/4		71 8 0

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

Ready:—25—4—6			
Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest. At 6 p.m.
Magsar	25—4—0	25—4—0	25—4—6
Podh	25—4—0	25—3—9	25—4—3
Teji Mandi.			
Magsar	12—9—0		
Podar	0—6—0		
Tone.—Market Steady.			

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

Ready:—79—7—0			
Vaida	Opening	Highest.	At 6 p m.
Moghar	80—4—0	80—8—0	80—7—0
Posh	80—5—0	80—8—0	80—6—0
Teji Mandi.			
Moghar	0—10—0		
Posh	1—0—0		
Tone—Market Steady.			

JAVA SUGAR

London, Dec. 14.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	32/
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta July. Sellers	24/9
July/Sept. Sellers	24/
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sellers	15 1
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sellers	25 1

Tone—Increase of prices asked. prevent busniss

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 31 32
Bank Demand	1/5
Dbs. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/4
Fcs. Demand	65)
American Dollars	326
Hongkong Dollars	166
Shanghai	239
Japan	162
Singapore	166

Market—Steady

RECEIPTS.

Bombay Dec. 15.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Dec. 14. 1923,

Cotton	23323 Bales
Wheat	13950 Cwts.
Linseed	2754 "
Rape, etc	729 "
Gingellyseed	2932 "
Poppyseed	384 "
Groundnuts	10504 "
Castorseed	1941 "
Rice	177224 "
Myrabollams	5142 "
Cottonseed	16528 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	1649 "
Jawar	1 90 "
Millet	Nil "
Barley	348 "
Bajri	3051 "
Coal	4573 Tons.

Chartered Bank			£ 19 7/8
Hongkong			126
National			43 1/4
Eastern			5 3/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.			12 1/4

London, Dec 14.

Acates 3%	54 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/8
" " 2 months hence	32 7/8
Closing Tone of silver—Small offerings India bought Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England rate 4 per cent. since 5th July 1923	
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
Interest 7 day market loans	2 3/8
Weekly Bullion Shipments.	£ 408.947

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

Jutes have ruled firmer to-day with fairly good all round enquiry. Howrahs changed hands in great numbers with irregular fluctuations. Clives were also mentioned and a very fair turnover resulted. Higher priced stocks found ready buyers with rates in sellers' favour.

Cottons have remained steady with little business, Mohini mills fetched about a rupee over the last quotation in spite of the suggested rebate to be allowed by the Railway Companies of Re. 1 per ton.

The coal section has not shown any life.

Teas exhibited a better undertone With less sellers.

Miscellaneous disclose no features of outstanding interest.

Government securities are more or less unaltered.

The following were the closing quotations: Government securities 5 per cent bond 1933 96/3, 6 per cent bonds 1926 do, 1930, 101/8, 6 per cent bonds 1927 100/14. Railways Mymensingh Bhairabh Bazar Railway guaranteed 74/8. Cottons Agra United 2/10 Bengal Nagpore Cotton pref: 99/8, Dunbar 189, Kesoram 5/12, Mohini mills 5/8, Jutes Auckland 152, Bally 155, Budge Budge 122/8 Cheviot 155/8, Clive 27/14, Dalhousie 208/8, Delsa 465, Gourepore 578 xd, Howrah 36/4, Kinnison 840, Lansdowne 235, Lawrence 438/8 Nuddea 41/12, Orient 182, Presidency 6/1, Reliance 44/8, Standard 334, Union 403, Coals Auckland 1/2, Gopalichuck 13/8, Katras Jherriah 106, Kuardi 7/4, Nazira 10/8, New Kendah 10/4, Ondal 20, Sendra 20/8, Standard 60, Talcher 7. Miscellaneous Kumardhubi Engineering 3/12, Marshalls India Ltd. 5/1, B.I. Corporation ordy 5, do pref. 109, Samastipur Sugar 9/4, Tea Companies Chandypore 151, Duffaghur 12/8, Hasimara 61, Tirrihannah 20/8.

The Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling five pence and demand bill is one shilling five and one thirty second pence.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, December 15.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Andes Maru 4847 Japan N F, O S Kaisha.
3 Dongola 4742 Aden. 29/12 M M & Co.
5 Genoa 4201 Genoa 15/12. M Italiana.
6 Elysia 4062, Liverpool, N F Graham & Co.
9 Colaba 3899 Rangoon 29/12 M M & Co.
11 Sicilia 4188 Shanghai 19/12, M M & Co.
14 Anglo-Colombian 5333 Hull, 18/12 W & A Graham and Co.
16 C Calcutta 4962, Karachi 22/12 K N & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

16 Accra 1751 N F. D M Khandwani.

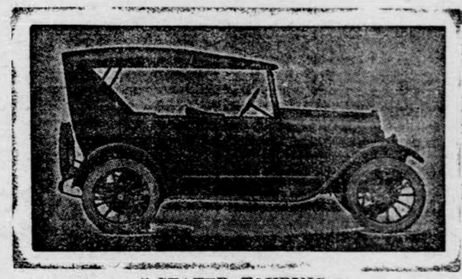
PRINCE'S DOCK.

C & R Jalavijaya 2297 P Bd 16/12 S S N Co.
D & E Hakadate Maru 3254 Japan 17/12 N Y Kaisha.
F Hohenfels 1700, N. F., N F, Graham & Co.
H Bandra 1877 Busra 20/12 M M & Co.
M Jalapalaka 2630 N F N F.
P Mirzapore 4135 Kobe 20/12 M M & Co.
P Vigo 5243 Kobe 22/12 J Finlay and Co.

"RUGBY"

A REAL CAR

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day



Rs. 3,000 with battery Ignition

Rs. 3,250 with magneto Ignition.

Both with self-starter.

5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co., Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO." Phone No. 1712.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 15.

S S Nippon, Debitovich, Trieste.
S S Solhang, Faines, Rangoon.
S S Varela, Halls, Busreh.
S S Vita, Grant Karachi
S S Kashmir, Bartlett, Aden.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 15.

S S Jalavijaya, Beatson, Bhownagar, etc.
S S Jalapalaka, Roberts, Rangoon.
S S Algic, Burkhart Calcutta.
S S Chakrata, Armour, Calicut.
S S Risaldar, Hinton Java.

Dec. 16.

S S China, King, London.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Egremont for New York.
Steamer Gudrun Maersk for Genoa, etc.
Steamer Havilder for Calcutta.
Steamer Antea Maru for Kobe.

S S Nippon:—L. Trieste steamer Nippon 2919 tons, Captain Debitovich arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Solhang:—The steamer Solhang 1637 tons Captain Faines arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela 1931 tons Captain Halls, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Company's Karachi Mail steamer Vita 1955 tons, Captain Grant arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Kashmir:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Kashmir 5535 tons Captain Bartlett arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden with the outward mails of the 22nd ultimo, general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalapalaka 2630 tons Captain J Roberts sailed from harbour on Saturday for Rangoon with general cargo.

S S China:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer China 4473 tons, Captain A M King sailed from Ballard Pier Station yesterday for London with the Homeward Mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Risaldar:—Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company's steamer Risaldar 3692 tons, Captain J C D Hinton sailed from harbour on Saturday for Java with ballast.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 15.

S S Kashmir for London:—140 cwt Indian chutney, Framji Navroj; 4,000 cwt linseed, Rally Bros.; 1980 cwt Indian gram, Rally Bros.

S S Kashmir for Hull—26000 cwt. cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Kashmir for Marseilles—1060 cwt cochi seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Kashmir for Antwerp:—1000 cwt mowra seed, Rally Bros.; 92 bales cotton waste, The Planet Mills Ltd.; 1069 cwt. linseed cakes, Volkart Bros. 210 cwt gum Arabia Narsi Muljee; 2321 cwt gum Arabic, P Koorverjee; 55 bales Indian raw cotton Kilochand Devchand, 55 bales Indian raw cotton, Madhavdas Amersey.

S S Kashmir for Ghent:—220 bales Indian raw cotton, Kilachand Devchand; 660 bales Indian raw cotton, The Patel Cotton Co.

S S Egremont for New York:—1969 cwt. myrobollams, B Damji; 4000 cwt caster seed, Rally Bros.; 276 bales Indian cotton F. P., F F Campbell and Co.

S S Egremont for Philadelphia—23 bales wool raw, Shamjimal; 72 bales goat's skin, Shamjeemal; 663 casks goat's skin Enrico N. Stein and Co.

S S Egremont for Barcelona—220 bales Ind. raw cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co.

S S City of Calcutta for Liverpool:—1000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co., 100 bales Indian raw cotton F P F F Campbell and Co. 4000 cwt Indian rape seed, Louis Dreyfus.

S S City of Calcutta for Manchester—112 bales Indian raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S S Anglo Colombia for Dunkirk—124 bales Indian raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 201 cwt gum ghatty, Shivaji Khetsey.

S S Nippon for Trieste—110 bales Indian raw cotton, J. Rajaram and Co.; 495 bales Indian raw cotton F P., F F Campbell; 330 bales Indian raw cotton, Louis Dreyfus; 110 bales Indian raw cotton R D Tata; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co.; 56 bales Indian raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 55 bales Indian raw cotton, Vurdhaman Bros.

S S Nippon for Venice—55 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.; 200 bales Indian cotton, Gorio Ltd.; 55 bales Indian raw cotton Vardhaman Bros.

S S Nippon for Pirseus—187 cwt gum olibanum, E Virjee and Co.

S S Elysia for Liverpool—45 bales grey cotton yarn, John Taylor and Sons.

S S Elysia for Glasgow—1000 cwt ground nut oil cakes, Bhosker Hari Lele.

S S Hohenfels for Bremen—550 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co.

S S Hohenfels for Hamburg:—110 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co.

S S Castle Pirizzano for Genoa:—2000 cwt ground nuts, Volkart Bros.; 1000 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co.

S S Mokadati Maru for Nagoya:—1000 bales Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Mokadati Maru for Yokkaichi—1000 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. 500 bales Indian raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Mokadati Maru for Kobe—10000 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co., 500 bales Indian raw cotton, Y K Kaisha; 116 bales Indian raw cotton, Alli Bros.

S S Mokodati Maru for Osaka:—300 bales Indian raw cotton Ozu Burin; 700 bales Ind. raw cotton, G K Kaisha

S S Mokodati for Moji:—300 bales Indian raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe—2000 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. 50 bales Ind. raw cotton, Alli Bros.

S S Mirzapore for Osaka:—700 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha

S S Mirzapore for Hongkong:—80 cwt Rangoon Rice, P and O S N Co.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong—100 cwt khismis V Motiram and Co., 25 cwt shark fin, H L. Peerani.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai—200 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisna.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 15.

S S Pilana from Trieste. Agents Lloyd Triestino:—8 cases Tin Boxes, 153 bales paper 6 cases paper, 100 cases nails 49 cases soap 40 cases wine, 96 cases Immitation Sametta Thread, 30 cases imitation wire tametta, 25 cases matches, 100 coils wire, 99 bags wire, 52 cases lamps, 9 cases immitation jewellery, 13 cases India Rubber Shoes, 100 Demijahns Acetic acid, 150 drums Carbide of calcium, 14 cases preserved fish in oil, 353 cases cotton goods.

From Venice—17 cases fur caps, 50 drums chloride of Lime, 300 kegs red Teaden 28 case silk waste 169 cases silk yarn, 35 cases buttons, 49 cases cotton tissues, 74 cases mixed tissue, 22 cases Alabash 15 cases Vermouth 2 cases cotton goods. 2 cases cotton goods.

From Port Said:—25 bales cotton, 32 bags loaf sugar, 10 cases gum mastic, 200 cases currants, 1760 cases Figs, 1 case gold, 500 bags unshelled Almonds, 2553 bags shelled Almonds, 500 baskets potatoes, 1750 bags potatoes, 870 bags Garlic 40 bags gum alibanum, 24 bundles skins, 25 bales skins, 109 cases Ghee, 2 boxes species 30 crots wooden chair.

S S Venezia from Shanghai. Agents Lloyd Triestino—150 bales cotton shirting.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS

Moldavia connect at Aden with S S Kashmir due about 14th December, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mantua due about 21st December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 28th December, Agent P. and O S N Co.
Plassy due about 4th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 11th January. Agent P and O S N Co.
Nuddea due about 18th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 25th January. Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON

Domala due about 16th December Agent B I S N Co.
Mashobra not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Jeypore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Morvada (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Jeypore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co
Lahore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mandala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vindelia (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Massilia due about 8th January, Agent W and A Graham Co
Clan Macmillan due about 27th December Agent J F Co.
Circassia due about 20th January Agent W & A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 5th February Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Batavia (not fixed) Agent K M Co.
Clan Colquhon (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Martenfels due about 16th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Goldenfels due about 25th. December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM

Moorkerk due about 21st December, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Reederkerk due about 12th January, Agents E D Sassoon Co.
Konderkerk due about 3rd February Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM HULL.

Vigo due about 13th December, Agent J F Co.
Othello (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tevere due about 18th December, Agent L F Co.
Angsa due about 26th December Agent D T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Castle Porgiano due about 15th December, Agents M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK

Strathlorne due about 2nd December, Agent W and A Graham Co
City of Benares (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 16th December, Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 30th December, Agent B I S N Co.
Trematon (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Karapara (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Condolence meeting of Journalists' Association to express sorrow at the death of Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar, in the Hall of Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road at 6-15 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, Dec. 18.

GANDHI DAY.

Mr. R. Hughes' lecture (illustrated with lantern) on water supply, central branch, Y.M.C.A., Wodehouse Road 9 p.m.
Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition, Marwadi Vidyalaya 3 to 5 p.m. (for ladies), and 5 to 8 p.m. (for all).

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.

Public Meeting Re. the late S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, Vanita Vishram Hall, 6-30 p.m. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding.

THURSDAY, Dec. 20.

Alexandra Girls' School Jubilee Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Dec. 21.

Final M.B.B.S. Exam. Results, University Hall, 1 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Dec. 17 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 4m. Sunset 6h. 4m.
Dec. 18 (Tues.) Sunrise 7h. 5m. Sunset 6h. 5m.
Dec. 19 (Wed) Sunrise 7h. 5m; Sunset 6h 5m.
Dec. 20 (Thur) Sunrise 7h. 6m; Sunset 6h. 6m
Dec 21 (Fri) Sunrise 7h 7m; Sunset 6h 6m.
Dec. 22 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 7m. Sunset 6h. 6m.
Dec. 23 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 8m. Sunset 6h. 7m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

BHARUCHA.—Hirabai Rustomji Bharucha, widow of Rustam Faramji Bharucha and daughter of the late Mr. Nassarwanji Daraji Mirza, died of heart-failure at Bulsar on Sunday, 1 a.m.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Sir Cyril Jackson, Kt. K.C., K.B.E., member of the Royal Commission will deliver a lecture on "Constantinople" in the Hall of the Union, Chowpatty Sea Face, on Tuesday (18th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, total attendance of different nationalities in November last was 830 males being 710 and 120 females.

SARASWAT DEENVATSAL SANGH.

The Secretary acknowledges receipt of Rs. 670 and expresses sincere thanks to the gentlemen and members of the Bombay Stock Exchange who have contributed to the S. D. Sangh Fund during the Diwali Holidays through Mr. R. R. Naber B.A.,

GUJERAT ARTS EXHIBITION.

The Gujerat Arts Exhibition will be held, on or about the 10th February next under the auspices of the Gujerati Kalapravartak Mandal, at Ahmedabad, and will be open for about 10 days.

D. T. M. CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of November 1923, 1426 patients were treated in this dispensary, of which 1205 were males and 221 were females, and their daily average was 60.

THE SCHOOL OF RELIGIONS.

Prof. P. A. Wadia has undertaken to deliver a series of lectures on Zorostrianism. As the lectures are not open to the general public, those who desire to take advantage of them should communicate with addresses to the Secretary "School of Religions". Rammohan Ashram, Girgaum.

COMING OF THE WORLD TEACHER.

Under the auspices of the Order of the Star in the East, the Lady Emily Lutyens will deliver a lecture at the hall of the Blavatsky Lodge, 72 Apollo Street, Fort on "The Coming of the World Teacher" to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) The lecture is open to the public and front seats will be reserved for ladies.

"CHARM OF SHELLEY."

Prof. E. A. Parkar of the Wilson College, will deliver a lecture on the "Charm of Shelley" in the Union Hall, to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Principal A. L. Coverton of the Elphinstone College will preside. The lectures are open to the public and seats will be reserved for ladies.

SURAT RASHTRIYA SHALA FUND.

A meeting of the Collection Committee will be held at the office of Mr. Hiralal Karsondas, Solicitor on Tuesday (the 18th instant) at 5 p.m. to consider a proposal received from the Rashtriya Kelavani Mandal of Surat for transfer of the funds to the trustees of that Mandal at Surat and to transact other urgent business.

FATIMABIBI CHARITABLE TRUST.

In the Fatimabibi Rogay Charitable Dispensary during the month of November 1923, the total number of patients treated was 9,040 out of which 5,512 were, males 3,090 were females and 1,568 children. Amongst them new admissions were 788. Average daily, attendance was 301.

BOMBAY ACCOUNTANT STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Accountancy Students' Society, a trip to the Elephanta Caves will be arranged on Sunday (the 23rd instant). It shall be open to members, and past and present A.D. Class students of the Sydenham and Davar's Colleges. Those desirous to join will please see the secretary at the Sydenham College, from 5-15 p.m. to 6 p.m. any day upto the 21st Dec. 1923.

S. S. G. D. P. BHAJAN SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Shri Somavanshiya Shri Guru Datta Prasadik Bhajan Samaj, a public meeting of the Depressed Classes will be held at 1st Kamathipura Lane, Dhor Chawl, on Friday (21st inst.) at 8-30 p.m. when Mr. J. R. Martin I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Development Department, Bombay will preside.

ARCHBISHOP OF DAMAUN.

On Sunday, the 9th instant, His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun paid, after a long interval, his pastoral visit to the Church of St. Francis Xavier Ville-Parla, Salsette, and administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to a large number of candidates. A draft address, welcoming him and making certain suggestions and requests, was prepared and submitted for approval, but his Secretary wrote that as His Grace was not keeping well, and that therefore he would not be able to reply to the address. Accordingly no address could be presented to His Grace.

TATA AND CENTRAL BANK AMALGAMATION.

MR. SHAMDASANI'S SUIT DISMISSED

TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt.)

Parashram Dootaram Shamdasani and another. ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus
The Tata Industrial Bank and others. ..... Defendants.

In the above suit His Lordship Mr. Justice Pratt delivered judgment on Friday dismissing the plaintiff's suit with costs. In the course of the judgment his Lordship said:—

JUDGMENT.

The plaintiff filed this suit for a declaration that certain resolutions passed on the 19th day of July 1923 sanctioning the scheme of amalgamation of the Tata Bank with the Central Bank were invalid; that the notice dated the 5th July 1923 convening the Extraordinary meeting of the Shareholders was defective and insufficient; and for restraining the Defendant Banks and the Liquidators from proceeding with and acting upon the said scheme of amalgamation.

The plaintiff's contentions were:—

(1) That the Notice dated 5th July 1923 convening the meeting of the Shareholders was defective. (2) That the plaintiff was not heard on a point of order objecting to the sufficiency of the Notice. (3) That he was not heard on an amendment of the Resolution and that he was not heard on the resolution itself.

In this case a summons was taken out for discovery of certain documents. In an interlocutory judgment on the summons His Lordship held that prima facie the notice convening the meeting dated 5th July 1923 complied with the requirements of Section 72 of the Companies' Act and Article 68 of the Company's Articles of Association. His Lordship suggested in the Judgment that the general principle to be deduced from the case was whether in the Notice general words were used not for the purpose of exposition but for the purpose of concealment.

At the hearing of the suit, Counsel for the Plaintiff accepted this conclusion and contended that the Notice was bad because among others the following points were concealed in the Notice:—

(1) That the outstandings of the Tata Bank were being sold not at their face value. (2) that the landed property and Buildings of the Tata Bank had not been valued by a competent Appraiser. (3) That the depreciation of the Tata Bank's industrial investments was excessive. (4) That Brokerage was being paid on the transaction. (5) That there was no disclosure as to the method of valuation of the Central Bank's assets. (6) That the amalgamation would result in the Central Bank being able to increase its Reserve to Rupees Seventy Lacs. (7) That the alternative courses of the liquidation and reconstruction were not stated. (8) That three of the Directors were opposed to the amalgamation. 9) That the Directors had a personal interest in the amalgamation.

TERMS OF AMALGAMATION.

The terms of the amalgamation were that two shares of the Tata Bank were to be given in exchange for one share of the Central Bank. There were Ten Lacs of shares in the Tata Bank and Two Lacs of shares in the Central Bank. The ten Lacs of shares of the Tata Bank were, therefore, taken over by the issue of Five Lacs of new shares of the Central Bank. The proportion of 2 to 1 was arrived at in this way:—The assets of the Tata Bank were taken at Rs. Two hundred Lacs and the Share-capital of the Central Bank was Rupees Fifty Lacs—two Lacs of shares of Rupees Twenty-five each, fully paid-up. The Central Bank was, therefore, worth 80-50 of its face value. The assets of 200 Lacs, therefore, represented roughly 125 Lacs share-capital that is to say Five Lacs shares of Rs. 25, each fully paid-up.

His Lordship, after setting out the outlines of the scheme of amalgamation, observed that the first five points raised in the attack on the Notice, referred merely to details in the calculation by which the basic figures of Two hundred Lacs of the assets of the Vendor Company and Eighty Lacs of the assets of the Purchaser Company were arrived at. The points referred to details which there was no obligation to set forth in the Notice and which could have been elicited by any intelligent Shareholders at the Meeting.

As regards the 6th point His Lordship remarked that the matter was one for the consideration of the Shareholders in deciding whether to accept or reject the scheme. The arguments for and against the scheme were not for and to the purposes of the Notice.

That also applied to the 7th objection. His Lordship suggested that the alternative course was not the business to be transacted at the meeting.

Similarly with regard to the eighth objection, the matter had passed out of the hands of the Directors and that what some Directors thought or did not think was a matter affecting the merits.

As regards the ninth objection the suggestion was that the Notice was what Lord Justice Lindley described as "Tricky Notice" and that the Directors were getting a concealed benefit at the expense of the Shareholders, the benefit suggested being that the debts due by them would not be called in. The objection came very near to the plea of fraud which had already been disallowed, but apart from that, it was altogether frivolous. These were not personal debts due by the Directors themselves. The debts were due by them as Trustees for other Joint Stock Companies. The liability was very nominal. The Notice was therefore, in His Lordship's view valid and effective.

A RIGHT RULING.

His Lordship then discussed the objection of the Plaintiff as regards the proceedings of the meeting of 19th July 1923 and came to the conclusion that the so-called amendments which the Plaintiff moved was merely a rejection of the Resolution before the Meeting and was, therefore rightly ruled out of order. Mr. Shamdasani complained that he was not allowed to speak at the meeting on the Original Resolution. Indeed some witnesses had suggested that there was an organized clique instigated by the Central Bank shareholders. There was conflicting evidence on the point. What happened at the meeting appeared to be that Mr. Shamdasani got up and said:—"Brother Shareholders, will you care to hear me" and they shouted "No, No." and Mr. Shamdasani had to take his seat. Now, the Shareholders had a right of speech in reasonable terms for a reasonable time but here the Shareholders had expressed with such emphasis their dissatisfaction with Mr. Shamdasani's obstructive tactics, that he elected not to exercise his right of speech on the Resolution.

Mr. Shamdasani also complained that he was not heard at the Confirmatory Meeting on the 6th August, but this point had not been pressed. As regards this Meeting the grievance was that the Resolution appointing 4 Liquidators had not been validly passed. It was admitted that on this occasion there was an irregularity, but irregularity of the kind complained of would not justify a suit. What was done in this irregular way was within the competence of the majority to do in a regular way and the voting showed that this was what an over-whelming majority wanted. This was merely a matter of internal management and the suit on it was barred by the rule laid down in Foss Vs. Harbottle with the result that the Plaintiff's suit failed.

Mr. Shamdasani had fought a hopeless suit with the energy and perseverance which compelled admiration. It was only fair to him to say that the Court was not satisfied that there was not some justification for his attack upon the Company. His Lordship did not for a moment suggest that the Scheme was not a sound business proposition for that was not a matter for the Court but the manner in which the Chairman of the Meeting moved the resolution was an insult to the intelligence of the Share-holders. The Chairman was a puppet Chairman for he did not appear in the witness box to justify the meeting over which he presided, either from ignorance or a desire to refrain from giving the Shareholders any information. He did not explain the financial aspect of the Scheme, or explain the calculations on which the proportion of the shares had been agreed to or to justify the agreement as one that was fair to the Bank. It was difficult to believe that business of such importance was moved at the Shareholders' Meeting in so vapid and uninforming a speech. In Bombay where business of Joint Stock Companies was conducted under the Managing Agency System it was of the utmost importance that the Shareholders should take a personal interest in the management. Under that system a firm of financers engrafted itself in the vitals of the Company by making its employment one of the Articles of Association. This was a function of management which properly belonged to the Directors. It may be either a source of strength, supplying company with finances; on the other hand it may be a parasite draining the Company of its life-blood. There was all the danger of the Managing Agents sacrificing the interests of the Company to their own interests and when the same firm manages Companies whose interests conflict the interests of some one Company must be sacrificed. His Lordship did not wish to imply that that was what had happened in the present case but there was always a possibility of a firm of the highest integrity being embarrassed by this vicious system and the point to be emphasized was that where such a system prevailed a vigilant, energetic share-holder like Mr. Shamdasani should be regarded as a public benefactor.

"DESTRUCTIVE METHOD OF A HEDGE-LAWYER."

If Mr. Shamdasani had criticized the vapid speech of the Chairman and asked the Shareholders to reject the Resolution unless the fullest information was given, he would probably have succeeded in procuring an intelligent examination of the scheme. He had only himself to thank for his failure for, instead of approaching the subject in the helpful and constructive way of a businessman, he had adopted a violent, non-co-operative and destructive method of a hedge-lawyer. He attempted to prevent the meeting from being held at all and the disgusted Shareholders told him that he was a nuisance and of course.

His Lordship accordingly, dismissed the suit with costs.

GANDHI DAY.

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAR.

Under the joint auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Subha, Parsi Rajkiya Subha and Girgaum District Congress Committee there will be a Khadi and Swadeshi Bazaar at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Tuesday) from 3 to 5 for ladies, and 5 to p.m. for all. Admission free.

CORONER'S COURT.

RUN OVER BY A VICTORIA.

On Friday evening Ahmed Hasham (7), a Mahomedan boy residing with his father at Kaji Mohalla, was knocked down by a private victoria at Bapu Khote Street. He was picked up and removed to Dr. Bhajeker's hospital where he died before any operation could be performed.

The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday touching the death of Ahmed when witness deposed that the victoria was going at a moderate pace. When the driver saw the boy in front he tried to pull up but the boy was struck by the horse's head and he fell and the right front and rear wheels went over his abdomen.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BHULESHWAR DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR NEW YEAR.

President—Mr. B.N. Motiwalla.
Vice-Presidents: 1. Mr. Mahomed Jakaria Manar, 2. Miss Perin Ardeshir D. Naoroji.
Treasurer: Mr. Narayen Balwant Deshpande.
Secretaries: 1. Mr. Jamnadas Bhanji Morpuria, 2. Mr. Dalpatram P. Pathak, 3. Mr. Yashwant Krishna Parulkar.

MEMBERS OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE.

1. Mr. Ranchoddas H. Gandhi, 2. Mr. Krishnaji Narayen Deshpande, 3. Mr. Ratansey Champsey, 4. Shrimati Ratanben Laxmidas Mehta, 5. Shrimati Mithiben Mormusji Petit 6. Mr. Gordhan Biharilal Gavd, 7. Mr. Tricumdas Chakubai, 8. Mr. Chimanlal Dharshi Shah, 9. Mr. Tribhovandas Padamsi Mahuvala, 10. Mr. Ebrahim Haji Esmal Mojawala, 11. Mr. Khushaldas Kurji Parekh, 12 Shrimati Kalavantiben B. Motiwalla, 13. Dr. Mulchand Damoderdas Mukat. 14. Mr. Kanji Lalji.

GIRGAON CONGRESS CIVIC GUARDS.

The Girgaon District Congress Committee has decided to organise a civic guards corps in accordance with the resolution of the Delhi Special Congress. The membership of the corps is open to all members of the G.D.C.C. Copies of the rules and application forms can be obtained at the office of the G.D.C.C. (New Bhatwadi). Arrangements have been made for the training of the volunteers in drill lathi-play, swimming, cycling, first aid, ambulance etc. Intending members are requested to apply without delay.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

POST-GRADUATES COURSE.

The following is the programme for the 5th week, (Monday 17th Dec., to Saturday 22nd Dec. 1923.):—

Tuesday—Dr. R. D. Shirwalkar, M.S., M.B., (Lond.) F.R.C.S., Eng)., Surgery Time 5 p.m.
Wednesday—Dr. S.R. Moolgaonkar, F.R.C.S., (Eng.) Gonorrhea in the male. Time 5 p.m.
Thursday—Dr. G.V. Deshmukh, M. D., (Lond). F.R.C.S., (Eng.) Surgery. Time 6-15 p.m
Friday—Dr. D.P. Thakore, Psycho-Therapy, Time 5 p.m.
Saturday—Dr. M.V. Mehta, F.R.C.P.L.M., (Ir.), Midwifery. Time 5 p.m.

TURBATI HYDARI RELIEF FUND

The Consul-General, in charge of the Imperial Persian Consulate, Bombay, writes:—

On the 14th instant, the total collections of the Turbati Hydari Relief Fund amounting to Rs. 27,546-0-0 have been remitted through the Imperial Bank of Persia to Dr. Millspough, Financial Adviser to the Government of Persia, and Ameri Aalam, President of the Persian Red Lion Society, for the purpose of conjointly distributing the same to the deserving sufferers from the Turbati Hydari Earthquake.

CABLE ITEMS.

Mr. Massey, the Premier of New Zealand, who is returning home via Canada, is leaving London on Tuesday and will travel by the "Acquitania."—B;O.W.

Mr. Bruce, who had arranged to leave on his return journey to Australia, on January 2nd, has altered his plans and will probably remain in England until January 23rd.—B.O.W.

THE MEDICAL COURSE.

UNIVERSITY SENATE'S DECISION.

A meeting of the Senate of Bombay University was held on Saturday afternoon in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University at 4 p.m. when Sir C. Setalvad, the Vice-Chancellor presided. The Senate, as per the agenda, gave consideration to the revision of the regulations for the degrees of M.B., B.S. in conformity with the requirements of the General Medical Council. Major B. Higham I.M.S. moved that the revised body of regulations for the degree of M.B., B.S. be approved and substituted in lieu of the present regulations published at pages 149/55 of the University Hand Book for 1922-23. This was seconded by Mr. B. Desai.

Dr. Purshotamdas T. Patel had tabled five amendments to Major Higham's resolution out of which four were accepted by the Senate. The one on midwifery was a subject of good deal of discussion as Dr. Patel wanted that a student should first conduct five cases under the supervision of qualified Medical Staff and to complete the course, he should have conducted in all 50 cases. Drs. Row and M. Mehta very ably supported the above amendment.

ALL-INDIA VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE COCANADA.

All the Provincial Congress Committees where no Provincial Conferences are held are respectfully requested to specially note the following: This request is made in order to save the bother and trouble that are likely to crop up at the time of the Conference.

A Reception Committee has been formed at Cocanada for the purpose of looking into the arrangements for the holding of the Conference. The Chairman of this Committee is Mr. Nageswarrao Pantulu Garu, and the Secretaries are Messrs. Iyyanki Venkat Ramayya, U. Pattabhi Ramayya, and Mamidi Deverudu. A membership fee of Rupee one is charged to those volunteers of Andhra who want representation on that Committee.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, at one time the working General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, has been elected President of the Conference.

The Members of the Provincial Board of the All-India Volunteer Conference, the delegates to the Conference elected by the different provinces together with the president-elect and the Office Bearers of the Reception Committee of the Conference shall form the Subjects Committee of the Conference.

The Provisional Board has decided to charge a fee of Rupee one for all the others who wish to attend the sittings of the Conference. The Office of the Conference will be removed on the 15th December from Hubli to Cocanada and will begin its work there on the 18th. This Office will be located near the Congress pandal in Gandhi Nagar at Cocanada. The Telegraphic Address of the Office at both these places is "Balmohan."

As announced already, no delegation fee will be charged. Voting will be by Provinces only. Seating arrangements in the Conference pandal will also be by Provinces. Delegation tickets will be issued to all those who have been elected by the Provincial Volunteers Conferences or by the Provincial Congress Committees (where no such Conferences are held). They will have to produce certificates to that effect.

The following fourteen provinces have already elected or are intending to elect Volunteer delegates:—1. Andhra, 2. Behar, 3. Berar, 4. Bombay, 5. Burma, 6. C.P. (Hindi), 7. C.P. (Marathi), 8. Delhi, 9. Gujrath, 10. Karnatak, 11. Maharashtra, 12. Punjab, 13. Sindh, and 14. U.P.

But for the remaining provinces which have not elected their representatives in either of the above ways and sent in their names to our Office, the following provision is made: 1. Only one delegate will be allowed to represent his own District provided he or she produces a certificate, showing that he or she is a pledged volunteer and an earnest worker in the cause of the freedom for India from either the Officers of the Congress Committee or the Volunteer Organisation to which he belongs. 2. Only eleven such applications which come first to our hand before the noon of Monday, December 24, 1923, will be accepted from any individual province.

The delegates will have to make their own boarding arrangements in the Congress general kitchen or in their respective provincial kitchens. The Provisional Board regrets that it could not make any special or separate arrangements in this matter for the delegates of the Conference.

The Provisional Board of the Conference meets on the afternoon of Monday, December 24, 1923, in the Office of the Conference. The president-elect as also the Office-Bearers of the Reception Committee of the Conference have been invited to attend. The Conference opens its Sessions at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, December 25, 1923.

The Subjects Committee meets in the Conference pandal in the evening of the same date and will continue its sittings during the sessions of the Conference whenever necessary.

The Sessions of the Conference re-open on the morning of Wednesday. December 26, 1923, and will continue on dates to which shall be adjourned.

Any concrete suggestions regarding a permanent National Volunteer Organisation will be received till the morning of December 24, 1923.

INDIAN MADE SEWING THREAD.

We have received from the Retail Sales Department of the Calico Mills, Ahmedabad, a few samples of sewing thread on reels and balls. The Calico Mills are the first in India to begin manufacturing thread on reels, which has so long been the monopoly of foreign manufacturers. As to strength and utility, the thread is in no way inferior to imported thread, while quality for quality the price compares very favourably with that of the imported article.

INTER-VARSITY CROSS COUNTRY RUN.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

At Roehampton to-day in Inter-Varsity cross country run over seven and half miles, Oxford with twenty-two points, beat Cambridge, with thirty-three points.—Reuter.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING.

The third quarterly general meeting of the Chamber was held on Saturday the 15th instant Mr. Devidas M. Thakersey presiding.

The President in his speech dwelt on the Government of India's policy regarding the recent transfer of gold reserve held by the paper currency and said:—

A telegram appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 10th October 1923 to the effect that an inspired anonymous article in the Asiatic Review of October on Indian Finance indicated a conspiracy not only to taking over the invested sterling securities in the Paper Currency Reserve but also to the transferring of gold held in the Paper Currency Reserve with the ulterior object of spiriting away India's gold. Our Committee therefore enquired of the Government of India, Finance Department, if there was any truth in the above statements. In reply the Government of India forwarded for our information a communique issued on the 14th November 1923 regarding the sale by Government of two million pounds of gold from the Paper Currency Reserve. The purport of our telegram sent to the Government as a protest pointed out that the action of Government would tend to unsettle confidence in the country's note issue and urged the Government to give up the proposed sale of Currency gold. The Hon'ble Sir Basil Blackett referred to this question in the concluding portion of his speech at the Conference of the European Chambers of Commerce held in the beginning of this month in this city. The Hon'ble the Finance Minister notwithstanding what we had observed in our telegram and the criticism which appeared in the public Press regarding the sale of gold still persists in emphasing that through this action of theirs Government have converted a non-interest bearing asset into an interest-bearing asset and so reduced the amount to be remitted to England and *protanto* postponed or avoided the necessity for sterling borrowing. He has advanced some arguments in favour of the step taken by the Government. As regards the first argument, it is misconceiving the function entirely of such a Reserve to take away a certain portion of it and to play with it for the purpose of making profits, for this can never be the object of any Currency Reserve. A Currency Reserve is not the private property of Government to do what they like with it. It really belongs to the holder of the Currency Note and the larger the metallic Reserve the greater the confidence in the Note issue. Of course the 68 per cent. backing is paraded before us but it can only deceive the layman. By far the largest part is silver rupees which as the Finance Member himself acknowledges are really Notes printed on metal and would be very little good to us for International payments. If such conversion of gold was sound from a Currency point of view, the Bank of England would have taken it, in 1920 when the cross rate was as low as 3.17 and would be making immense profits to-day.

CRAZY SPECULATION.

Continuing the President said that there was one more important subject, which no doubt must at present be, engaging the attention of all sincere business men in our city and which he wished to put before them.

"The boom in company promotion witnessed some years back, was followed by a serious reaction and depression not only on the Stock Exchange but also in other markets. Recently however, we are again on the path of progress but have still to withstand the periodical upsets owing to wild speculation amounting to gambling both in the cotton and share markets."

At such times the pernicious effects of this gambling speculation are evidenced both on our textile industry and these trades dependent on it. When we met at our last quarterly meeting, we had after several months of depression in various trades begun to witness improvements and were also looking forward for further steady and sound developments. These expectations as you all know went right upto the end of October. Since then things began to change in the cotton market as owing to the fear of the American Cotton crop proving short of the world's requirements, prices began to rise in America and Liverpool. Speculators in our city also began to play their game more freely without recognising the chief factor that any abnormal high level of prices of raw material and consequently of manufactured goods will not be possible to be maintained owing to present stringent economic conditon in our country. Eventually after the continual forcing up of prices reactionary fluctuations in America began to be felt bringing about more than Rs. 100 per candy in our local market. Two crores of rupees have been paid as differences in the clearing house at the last settlement from various quarters. The result of this has been a great set back with a strong reaction on the piece-goods market also. Simultaneously with a rise in the cotton market for about three to four weeks higher prices went on to be quoted by the Mills leading to corresponding rises in the cloth market and few purchases made during this period have proved most unfavourable to the buyers.

COTTON AND SHARE MARKETS.

Under these circumstances merchants and upcountry buyers have very rightly withheld their further operations and business has again come as it were to a standstill since several days. You can just imagine what will be the consequential effect on our industry and trade as a result of the gambling transactions which are still to be prolonged for the season.

It is said that speculation in the cotton and in the share markets is considered as the soul of trades and industry in the important western markets and that it should not be put a stop to in our market but should be guided and checked by controlling Bears.

Gentlemen, if it was possible to check this sort of gambling about which we have been continually complaining and wipe off its evil effects in short time without leaving its marks deep behind, we should certainly continue to do so.

But experience shows that, in India, with much smaller—financial resources than the other big commercial centres of the worlds, the industrialists, merchants engaged in different trades, shroffs and Agents, Exporters and Brokers, Press and Gin owners all freely indulge in the wide speculation and create an abnormal situation which we are often unable to cope with. Such situations arise almost every season in about the last quarter of the year, which is simultaneously the most important period of the season for the movements in our textile trade in the local as well as up country markets. It has happened that this dependent trade has for the last several years considerably suffered owing to these reasons. Recently about 14 months back in the year 1922 and also in the year 1918 we have had to pass through very critical situations resulting in serious consequences to industrial concerns and adversely affecting the trade in manufactured goods.

THE REMEDY.

Suffice it to say that when this is the biggest industry of our country for the development of which we long cry for protection and abolition of the excise duties, would it be right for us to connive at the larger evil of gambling which undermines its foundations and the trade dependent on it without taking some effective steps in the matter. I cannot say more emphatically than what Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas did in his speech at the second quarterly general meeting of the Chamber last year on the subject of gambling in his presidential capacity. But I cannot help adding that unless in all the contracts either for ready or for forward rates the principle of actual delivery of the commodity against payment is adopted both in the cotton and the share markets gambling will not cease and especially in these days of economic crisis unless it does so we cannot make much headway or progress and cannot safeguard the delicate machinery of financial credits. I therefore urge and hope that these responsible for the guidance of the respective markets will soon take it into their mind to save the country from retrograding its industrial and commercial progress by taking some necessary steps. I also hope that the Committee now sitting for enquiry in the affairs of the Stock Exchange will favourably consider my suggestion as far as they may deem it practicable for their purpose. With these words gentlemen, I place before you for your information and record the report of the work done by your Committee during the last three months.

A resolution amending the present rule 2 of the Chamber regarding the election of President, Vice President, and members was unanimously carried.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting terminated.

TATA STEEL CO. AND ITS CRITICS.

THE COMPANY'S REPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Dec. 13.

The President and members of the Tariff Board arrived here last night and held a public sitting late this afternoon when Mr. J.C.K. Peterson, one of the Directors of Messrs. Tata and Sons, who was the first witness before the Board when it originally started the enquiry, appeared to give evidence in support of the claim for protection and rebut the arguments advanced against it by several witnesses at Calcutta and Bombay. The board will as at present arranged stay here for a week and proceed via Calcutta to Delhi, where after examining the Chief Commissioner of Railways and others commence writing the report about the second week of January.

To-day's examination of Mr. Peterson was more or less of an informal character and related mainly to the cost of production, the system of accounts, and other matters of detail. Although the proceedings lasted nearly three hours the major portion of the time was occupied by Mr. Ginwala in demanding from the witness several statements of accounts which were all promised to be submitted before Saturday. Mr. Ginwala stated that he could not proceed with the examination of the witness unless the statements asked for were made available. These statements will explain, among other things, the reasons for the increase in the cost of production, and in the cost of works during the last two years, the percentage of dividend between ordinary and deferred shares, the rate of bonus to covenanted employees, and the expected annual output at Jamshedpur till 1926.

MR. HOMI'S STATEMENTS.

Both Mr. Rainey (President) and Mr. Ginwala turned their attention to the question of depreciation, regarding which he pointed out to Mr. Peterson what they believed to be wrong methods of book-keeping. The President remarked that if every year the Company was setting apart certain sums for depreciation without any real addition to capital then there would be nothing left and the Company would have even to ask for even greater protection. It was a wrong method of keeping accounts.

A short discussion ensued and Mr. Peterson promised to go into the matter, after submitting the detailed figures. A further examination of witness was postponed till tomorrow, but before the close of to-day's proceedings he submitted a bulky document, containing detailed replies para by para to the criticism of Mr. M. Homi at Bombay. The Company dismisses several of Mr. Homi's statements characterising them as wildly inaccurate, fallacious, nonsensical and arising out of ignorance. In effect the Company says that it has no occasion to be ashamed of itself. It is a pioneer plant, which has succeeded where others failed, not merely to make a profit but to make continuous steel of the required quality at any commercial cost. The Steel Company combines technical management with commercial and financial supervision. It stands to reason that except for special occasion the steel company cannot get the best imported men such as would be the case in home countries, and that therefore it must be considered lucky in getting those the Company has got. The Company has no professional experts to pick and choose from near its door as American and English plants would have. The quality of raw material is a myth except for iron ore. The cheapness of Indian labour is a myth, except in the lower parts of metallurgy and in excavations and yet the Steel Company has produced first rate steel, has done war service and is doing peace service. It has never had a single year of loss. Contracts for sale and contracts for purchase of coal were both necessary to assure continuous running of the plant. If we had not made railway contracts we should have been entirely left. If we had not made coal concessions and not bought coal mines the plant would have stopped.

AMATEURS' IGNORANCE.

It is only amateurs who think that cheapness in-cost and high prices are the one end. The only end is that of service to the consumer with as cheap a quality of goods as can be supplied, subject to considerations of the regularity of supply. Punctuality of delivery and constant improvement of quality becomes a much more complicated problem and no reading in the Pittsburgh Library would give a real solution, because they are in the living aspects of the organism of business, and books can only give skeletons. Even to-day, when we offer rails to the railways with whom we do not have contracts we are told that our tender will be considered by their English Boards and the Indian Stores Department in London contrary to rules laid down by the Government of India. They have recently told our London Office that in considering the price they would not take the duty into consideration, and we have even been asked to quote F.O.B. English port as if our steel if it is to have a chance of competing had to be shipped first to England.

"In face of these and similar difficulties the Steel Company may well be proud of its sales record. Our great difficulty has always been delivery, and to meet that and to arrange for increased production which is now coming in we are organising anew the sales department, which will be directly under the head office. There seems sometimes to be some idea that sales are a question of bargaining and haggling and being sharp about the price. That seems to be at the back of Mr. Homi's mind in his criticism, but it is impossible for any steel maker to give any price other than a world price, with such additions as his geographical position may give him."

ELLIS ISLAND.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN'S TRAGIC DEATH.

LONDON, Dec. 30

New York.—Ellis Island to-day was the scene of a tragedy. An Englishwoman, Mrs. Dodge, arrived aboard "Samaria" with an infant daughter for the purpose of joining her husband, a Liverpool man employed in Boston. She found the British quota had been exhausted and was detained at the immigration station, where, it is alleged, she contracted pneumonia and died. The baby has been handed over to the father. The British Consul in New York and the Cunard Line have asked the authorities at Washington to hold an immediate inquiry.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1923.
647th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.

SAVE THE CONGRESS.

It would seem that, just on the eve of the Cocanada Congress, some members of the Council-entry party at Ahmedabad have taken up an attitude of direct opposition to the Provincial Congress Committee on the subject of contesting the Municipal elections, in the interest of the National Schools. If our Ahmedabad correspondent has described that attitude correctly, it is not the attitude of Non-Co-operators of whatever party, and the arguments used to support it are the arguments of out-and-out opponents of the Non-Co-operation programme. If this were to be taken as an indication of the general attitude of those who advocate Non-Co-operation in the Councils, it would mean that having used the Congress organisation to secure a measure of success in the elections, they have given up the programme upon which they were elected, and have become, or are preparing to become, co-operators with the Government at least as much as some of those whom in the elections they opposed as anti-patriots. We refuse, however, to believe that this can be the case. We consider the Ahmedabad development as a sporadic, local outburst caused by purely local differences, in the nature rather of an insurrection against the pro-council Congress party. Any how, it is desirable that the leaders of that party should disown it, and make it clear at once that they still adhere at least in principle to at any rate the main outlines of Mahatma's programme. Otherwise the dispute at Ahmedabad, as it has been reported, will give the country the impression of a rather treacherous attack upon the Congress; and the hands of those who desire formally to reiterate the resolution for the boycott of the councils will be greatly strengthened, while the hands of those who, like ourselves, advocate no mention of the councils, giving the council-party a fair chance to demonstrate the truth or fallacy of their contention, will be proportionately weakened. If it is a question of choosing between Mahatma's policy and a policy of frank co-operation with the Government—which is the form in which the issue would appear to have been put before the public of Ahmedabad—there can be no doubt as to the decision of the Congress or the verdict of the country.

We would urge upon all parties the necessity of strengthening, not weakening the Congress, the strength of which is so important—so mainfestly important—to the country that for any party to attack its unity on any ground other than the ground of fundamental principle seems sheer insanity. It is not the interest of the party which desires to wreck the councils to wreck the Congress first, and it is not the the aim of the disciples of Mahatma Gandhi to cause the least unnecessary breach of unity. Enough of mischief has been done already, in that way; so much, indeed, that the country has lost confidence in all the leaders and it will require months of earnest and united work—*proving* to the people's minds that the period of strife and lack of faith and hesitation is really at an end—before the first step forward can be taken by the replenishment of the Tilak Swaraj Fund. The Cocanada Congress must provide the resolution and the impetus—a resolution which will tell India and the world that Mahatma Gandhi's doctrine of Non-Violent Non-Co-operation is still the gospel of the Indian people and that the movement it inaugurated is advancing once again; an impetus in a programme of hard work with an intelligible object capable of rousing the enthusiasm of the people and assuring them that the leaders are once more in earnest. The Council-entry squabble is a question of the past, the elections being over; and the question now before the country is: What will the Congress do to promote Swaraj in the year 1924? We believe that the answer will be found in the repairing, extension and improvement of the Congress organisation which represents the national or constructive side of the three boycotts in the programmes of national education—i.e., education of the nation—the revival of the panchayet system, and of a system of Self-government for all India alternative to the Parliamentary system which has been imposed on her without her will. All this should and can be done only by the regular organisation of the Congress, as Mahatma knew and intended that it should be done. It is the Congress organisation which he wished to advance with the regularity of clock-work and the speed of the Punjab Express. If the organisation is made strong and effective, really capable of doing all the work assigned to it, it will constitute the strength of all adherents of the Congress, whereas if it is allowed to vanquish and grow weak, it will be the weakness of all adherents of the Congress, of our friends in the Councils no less than of other Congressmen. What need is there for any mention of the Councils? The Congress—the national existence—is to-day in danger as the result of our dissensions. Dissensions have become preposterous at such a moment. We call upon all hands to save the Congress, and to set Mahatma's mighty engine once more going with the regularity of clock-work and the rapidity of the Punjab Express.

OUR FAILURE.

The recent news from Turkey reminds us of the sufferings of that unlucky nation for the past twelve years—sufferings greater than any other modern nation has been called upon to bear. When Turkey came into the European war, Count Leon Ostrorog, a former Judicial Adviser to the Turkish Government, said that it was like a horse which has been gored nearly to death in a bull-fight having its wounds hurriedly sewn up and being brought into the lists again. The brave show made by Turkey in the war aroused the fear of her complete revival in her enemies, making them more cruel when they had her down again. She was dead to all intents and purposes, weary and bleeding from a hundred wounds, willing to put up with any sentence of the conqueror, asking only to be allowed to rest; but she was roused to fresh efforts by a piece of most malignant cruelty—the letting loose of her fanatic enemies armed with all modern engines of war, with carte blanche to destroy and massacre, on her, disarmed. We have witnessed the result of that tremendous effort: the rout of the Greeks, the liberation of Eastern Thrace and Constantinople, the long argument at Lausanne; and we in India have applauded the result with all our might. But did we for a moment realise what that effort cost the Turkish nation? We considered that when Turkey had secured her independence in the Treaty of Lausanne, her cause was won and she required no further help. As well desert a friend who, sorely wounded, has maintained a sturdy front before his enemies, at the very moment when those enemies retreat, and his effort after self-control relaxes—at the very moment when he is most certain to collapse.

Turkey never stood so much in need of friends and friendly help as after she had won her case, as the result of years of fighting and of that long anxious effort at Lausanne, and it was just at that moment that no friends approached her. The Indian Muslims, who had been so loud in their applause and in their promises of help, were strangely silent. Telegrams of congratulation Turkey received in plenty; requests for favours, for appointments, for concessions, many; but of the help of which she stood so much in need, the aid for her poor helpless refugees, the friendly counsel and collaboration—absolutely none. She found herself surrounded by her enemies, or if not enemies by "friends" who did not care a jot whether she survived or bled to death, by "friends" who had an eye upon her great possessions, still great in spite of all the robbery and depredation. She found it necessary still to maintain that deadly effort after self-control, to keep up a dictatorship and all that it entails, to keep her army standing under arms. And all the while her brain was reeling with the effort. Where were her friends? Or had she any in the world? Was Muslim brotherhood quite dead, and Muslim charity a figment of imagination? Is it wonderful that she came, in the madness of her agony, to think that the promises and the applause of Indian Muslims were a sham, a trick to place her all the more at England's mercy, by making her depend on help which England knew would never be supplied? Is it wonderful that she came to such a state of mind that the interference, as she thought it, of an Indian with arrangements she had made as best she could, seemed an attack by British intrigue upon her very life? Is it wonderful that her mind has grown distracted, and she can no longer clearly distinguish the friends who failed her from the foes who crowd around?

We know in India that there was a reason why the Indian Muslims could not help the Turkish nation in its hour of need—a most deplorable and shameful reason—but the Turks do not know. It would be much better in one way if they did. They would then realise that it was not the Indian Muslims as a whole who failed them, but one man. But then they might ask questions which it would be embarrassing to answer such as what has happened to that man in consequence. It would possibly be better not to tell them what has happened. They are a race who do not understand the gentle art of white-washing. Cannot the Indian Muslims make another effort to help Turkey now? A delegation will, we hope, be sent at once to state their views on the Khilafat question, clearly, so as to avoid the possibility of any misunderstanding for the future. Cannot that delegation take with it something as a gift from India to help to save some Turkish lives in this hard winter?

THE SPIDER AND THE FLY.

The success attained by the Swarajists in Bengal, who are numerically the strongest party in the local Council, has placed the Government of Lord Lytton in a quandary. The Governor has been compelled to summon Deshbandhu Das and ask him to undertake the responsibility for the administration of the Transferred Departments by nominating his own Ministers. Deshbandhu Das has informed Lord Lytton that he would place the position as explained by His Excellency before his Party, which was to meet in Conference yesterday, and communicate to him the decision of the Party. The action taken by Lord Lytton is strictly "constitutional" and can, in a sense, be regarded as the first victory of the Swaraj Party. But the purpose underlying it can hardly be misunderstood. It is a trap cleacly laid by the bureaucracy to win over the Swarajists to "Responsive Co-operation." For what Deshbandhu Das is asked to do is to accept "Diarchy" and the "Reforms" as they exist, which he and his Party are out to destroy. For Deshbandhu Das to accept Lord Lytton's kind offer, so long as Diarchy remains and the substance of the nation's demand in respect of Swaraj as well as the release of all political prisoners is not satisfied, is to cut the ground from under his own feet. We do not think the Swaraj Party in Bengal will walk into the parlour of responsive Co-operation so easily as Lord Lytton imagines.

Notes of the Day.

A Counsel of Perfection.

Mr. Tairsee's "Open Letter" to the new Governor of Bombay, which we publish elsewhere, is particularly interesting in conjunction with the news of Lord Lytton's overture to Mr. C. R. Das. It did not require a very great effort either of courage or imagination for the Governor of Bengal to make a step of courtesy towards one of those who, in the opinion of government, have at last been lured by the jazz-band of government propaganda to "bow down and worship the golden image which Nebuchadnezzar the King has set up." Mr. Tairsee asks Sir Leslie Wilson to make a greater and more fruitful effort of imagination, and to realise that those Indians who stand out for the redress of their country's wrongs and will have nothing to do with a system they consider hostile to their country's interests must necessarily possess the love and confidence of Indians, and that if he seeks a really representative Indian he will find one in the prisoner of Yeravada. The counsel is conveyed in Mr. Tairsee's jesting way, but it points in the right direction, the way of peace and goodwill.

The Khilafat.

A Muslim, writing to us under the headline "The Khilafat and how to settle it", says: "Islam being essentially a democratic religion, its whole force was directed towards destroying the very spirit of autocracy, wherever and in whatever form it existed. It presented to the world a clean, chaste and thoroughly comprehensive programme for the moral, spiritual and material progress of humanity in general. The earlier Khalifs who might be called the "Symbols" of the true spirit of Islam—the spirit of happy and pure democracy—laboured towards establishing and infusing among the peoples the real and true ideals of Islam and succeeded in a great degree. A Khalifa, either elected or nominated represented all that was good and noble in Islam. He was more a servant of the people over whom he was elected than their master. Although he was the first statesman, the first councillor, the first soldier, the first priest of Islam, still his powers were even more limited than those the president of the United States of America enjoys to-day. Muawiya, the Governor of Syria and the Chief of the Ommayads rebelled during the Khilafat of Ali and founded a separate Kingdom for himself in Syria. The chequered history of Islam since then, with its Ommayads, Abbassides, Fatemides and Osmanlis is not the history of the true Khilafat,—the Kingdom of God on earth—but rather the history of aggressive monarchy, though a semblance of the old tradition was always kept up by each succeeding dynasty. Hence the present move by Turkey in proclaiming herself a republic is a right move for the establishment of that golden age, which would become—if supported by the Moslems of the world—a second *"Khair-ul-Qurun"* for Al-Islam, with all its blessings for the world in general."

A Constructive Suggestion.

Our correspondent goes on to suggest two ways in which the Khilafat can be reorganised. One, the best, is by a general council of Islamic Powers in which each will do "Baiyet" (homage) to the Khalifa and agree "materially to contribute to the upkeep of his dignity and office." "If such a conference is successfully brought about, then it will not only be the greatest achievement of this age but will bring to Islam, tenfold, all its past glory." The second way suggested by our correspondent is "not so great as the first but is more easy and would at once placate the monarchist party of Turkey and the other Muslims of the world who do not favour the idea of the separation of the Sultanate from the Khilafat." It is "to make the Presidentship of the Turkish Republic an office preferably for the House of Osman". We agree with our correspondent's first suggestion, but not at all with his second. If the reader will refer to the cutting from the Egyptian paper "Al-Akhbar" which we publish elsewhere, he will see that the latter is of a nature further to embroil the Turkish politicians, who are already engaged upon a struggle which may be summarised as President *versus* Khalifa. What we would suggest is that our correspondent's first suggestion, or as near an approach to it as possible, should be carried out under the present Khalifa, to lay down the rules and constitution of the Khilafat after his reign, which should be elective with the provisos that the Turkish Government shall have the right to summon the electing body, that the seat of the Khilafat is and shall remain Constantinople, and that the Turkish nation is in an especial sense the defensive bodyguard of the Khilafat on behalf of the Muslim world. This, we believe, would satisfy all sections of opinion in the Muslim world. It would secure to Turkey the prestige of the Khilafat, and to the House of Osman the Khilafat *"so long as they do right"* which is all that any Muslim has a right to ask for them; it would also give encouragement to other Muslim rulers to exert themselves in future for the welfare of the whole Islamic world, and help to realise the ideal that "We are all one brotherhood."

COCANADA CONGRESS AND NON-VIOLENT N. C. O.

(BY BABU HARDAYAL NAG.)

The question has been raised that the Council-entry issue may be dismissed for three years, that is to say, the Council-entry non-co-operators or properly speaking, Council-entry neo-co-operators have very little to do at Cocanada. This is utter miscalculation. There will be a great and tough fight at Cocanada between the uncompromising non-co-operative Puritans and the Council-entry neo-co-operators. Although the leaders of the so-called Council-entry non-co-operators declare that they are entering the Councils only to wreck them, many believe that this is a face-saving declaration. I met several non-co-operator M. L. C.'s and had some talk with them. None of them seems to understand, far less to appreciate the destructive policy of their leaders. To my mind the Reformed Councils are so many man-catching machines. As soon as a non-co-operator is inside the fence, he is caught and is bound to be a neo-co-operator, if not a thorough-going orthodox co-operator. The real truth is that the Council-entry neo-co-operators have lost all faith in Gandhism, i.e., non-violent non-co-operation. They in a manner say that non-co-operation has failed, but they feel that their policy of neo-co-operation cannot grow and thrive, unless and until they can uproot Gandhism from the minds of the people. They pretend to be non-co-operators only to remain within the camp of non-co-operation, because it is easier to stab a comrade of the same camp than an open enemy of a different camp.

It is true that non-violent non-co-operation is a "soul-force" and as such it knows no death. For practical purposes it was given a body incarnate at Nagpur. That body incarnate was killed and given a decent burial at Delhi in September last with the sole purpose of accommodating the Dasites. But its astral body is still hovering over India. The Dasites seem to think if Gandhi could be buried alive, why cannot Gandhism be burnt alive. During the recent Council elections most of the Pro-councillors produced such an overwhelmingly large amount of literature, containing lies and camouflages that to burn Gandhism alive, it is only necessary to use that huge pile of papers as faggots. Lies and camouflages invented and manufactured for mutual recrimination and vilification among most of the election candidates have so abominably contaminated the atmosphere that the astral body of soul-force-non-violent-non-co-operation has almost been smothered. In the Bombay meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, Mr. Das distinctly said that he was determined to convert all Indians to his views. But he must have understood that this depends upon the total extinction of Gandhism. So the Dasites are determined to burn Gandhism alive. Now the incarnate body of non-violent non-co-operation that was born at Nagpur is no more, its astral body is more dead than alive, it is to be burnt alive for the safety of neo-co-operation. Cocanada affords the finest opportunity and the faggots are ready, the only thing for the Council-entry neo-co-operators to do is to muster strong at Cocanada and perform the cremation ceremony there. Indications are not wanting to show that the Pro-council neo-co-operators are not unmindful of this business of theirs.

But are the orthodox non-co-operative Puritans to be frigatened away? Outrageous contempt for truth and fairplay of most of the Swarajya leaders and propagandists have already driven away a good many of them from the Congress camp. Can misrepresentation pass for truth for ever? Presently ninety per cent. of the people may be misled by the lucid statements and glib professions of the Swarajists which are not true, but time is bound to disillusion them. Napoleon Bonaparte was a renowned expert in misstatements. Nine readers out of ten took a lucid statement of his for a true one and his statements were always lucid, precise and direct. "He had assumed from the beginning the part of an independent conqueror, neither bound by the orders of his Government nor by any rules and canons of international law or morality." By sheer brute-force and outrageous contempt for truth and fairplay, he not only became Emperor of France, but "king of kings" in Europe. His ultimate fate is well-known. During his ascendancy French Republicans had only to live and Republicanism in France had to be kept in abeyance. If the non-co-operative Puritans want to live and if Gandhism is to be protected from being buried alive, they cannot afford to be frightened away from the Congress camp. Every orthodox non-co-operator should stick to his post like Casabianca who did not budge an inch without his father's order from the post where he, as commander, placed him and sacrificed his life for the sake of duty. Mahatma Gandhi is in jail and cannot give us any message. That is no reason why we should leave the place wherein we have been posted. We are only to live and stick to our post, leaving the work of bringing about the downfall of our Napoleons in the hands of the Almighty. It is only a question of time. Suffering for suffering's sake may not avail us anything, but it is inconceivable to win Swaraj except through suffering. No Swaraj was ever won without the suffering of a revolution. Sanguinary revolution being impossible and quite unavailing, non-violent non-co-operation is the only way through which the goal is to be reached. Those who have still faith in the Gandhi method of winning Swaraj must attend the Cocanada Congress in spite of all difficulties in the journey. Personal inconvenience is too small a matter in comparison with the great task before us.

WHO WILL GOVERN BRITAIN?

POSSIBILITY OF NEW COMBINATIONS.

MR. MACDONALD ON LIBERAL SPLIT.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Despite the recent anti-Coalition protestations of Party leaders, there are now signs of the possibility of new combinations when the Parliament meets. The continuance of the Conservative Government dependent on the benevolent neutrality of Liberals as holding the key position, which hitherto has been accepted as the view of Liberal leaders, now seems unlikely if the "Liberal Magazine" can be regarded as representing the views of the whole Party. That journal, which Mr. Lloyd George established in the Coalition period, strongly opposes an understanding with the Conservatives declaring that the gulf between the views of the two Parties is unbridgeable, but opines the Government of the country can be carried on for at least a year by either the Labour or the Liberal Government if both the parties agree on mutual support within certain limits.

MR. MACDONALD'S VIEW.

A clearer definition of Liberal policy will probably result from a meeting of the Liberal members of Parliament which Mr. Asquith has summoned at the National Liberal Club for December 18th. Meanwhile it is noteworthy, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald in a despatch to American newspapers emphasises that the two-Party system is essential for the maintenance of a representative Government, and suggests the possibility of the Liberals splitting and becoming absorbed, partly by Toryism and partly by Labour. He says the task of the Labourites is to consolidate the political issues in two divided camps.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S POLITICAL SITUATION.

THEME OF ABSORBING INTEREST.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 16.

The domestic political situation here continues to be regarded as the theme of absorbing interest. Questions being asked are: Will the statement of the Conservative Government's policy in the King's speech provide an occasion for the making of an amendment upon which Liberal and Labour members will unite to cause their defeat? In such a case another early election could be avoided by the assumption of office by the Labour Government assisted, as it must be, by the Liberal Party.—(B. O. W.)

LET LABOUR GOVERN.

LL. G'S. ADVOCACY.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 16.

Mr. Lloyd George in the "Daily Chronicle", to-day, says there must be no co-operation between Liberals and Conservatives and that Labour must be given its opportunity to govern, but that since Labour is in minority, it will have to give precedence to the measures which the Liberals will be glad to support.—(B. O. W.)

LABOUR AND LIBERAL IDEALS.

"DAILY HERALD" ON THEIR COMPATIBILITY.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 16.

The "Daily Herald", the Labour organ, continues to stress the fact of the compatibility of Labour and Liberal ideals. At all events Christmas festivities of political leaders will be marred by the continual conjecture as to the most effective tactics to be employed. Since it is clearly accepted that the people generally are not anxious for another early election it is thought likely that any legislation which may be introduced must of necessity be of a fairly non-contentious nature. The situation, it is obvious, cannot finally be resolved until the King's speech is read at the opening of the Parliament.—(B. O. W.)

BRITAIN AND FINLAND.

COMMERCIAL TREATY SIGNED.

LONDON, December 15.

The Anglo-Finnish Society gave dinner in London, last night, to celebrate the anniversary of Finland's independence. The Finnish Minister. Donner, who presided, announced that a Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and Finland had been signed that day at Helsingfors.—B.O.W.

MEXICAN PORTS IN REVOLUTIONARIES' HANDS.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

New York.—The important Mexican ports of Vera Cruz and Manzanillo are closed to international commerce by President Obregon's orders, the ports being in the revolutionaries' hands.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling brazing and ever conceivable purpose for which heat an power are required, since it is found th heat can be regulated to a nicety impo sible with solid fuel.

DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS.

VON HOESCH'S TALK WITH FRENCH PREMIER.

POINCARE ASKS FOR WRITTEN STATEMENT.

LONDON, December 15.

The German Charges D'Affairs, Von Hoesch and Herr Roediger, waited, respectively, on M. Poincare and M. Jaspar, in Paris and Brussels, to-day, and made similar demarches with refrence to reparations and the Ruhr and the Rhineland.

Von Hoesch proposed the constitution of a Commission with a view to restoring the administrative machinery of those districts. M. Poincare said it was impossible to discuss the powers conferred on the Reparations Commission by the Treaty, and impossible for France to deprive her agents in the occupied territory of their proper authority. There could be no question of modifying the conditions in which the Inter-Allied Rhineland Commission administered the territory. In order to avoid all possibilty of misunderstandings he requested Von Hoesch to prepare a written statement explaining the views of his Government. Von Hoesch undertook to furnish the statement at the earliest moment.

M. Jaspar took cognisance of Herr Roediger's declaration and stated he would communicate with the French Government with a view to reply.—Reuter.

FORECAST OF HOESCH'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Paris.—According to a semi-official forecast of Von Hoesch's written statement which was presented yesterday the Germans repeat the request for reopening negotiations between France, Belgium and Germany with a view to re-establishing normal administrative organisations in the Ruhr and the Rhineland. The Germans express a desire for a discussion on the whole question of reparations with the Allied Governments as set forth in the conditions under which Germany considers an agreement can be reached with France.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE DISASTER IN S. COLUMBIA.

TWO TOWNS DESTROYED.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Bogota (Columbia)—Many were killed and injured owing to an earthquake which has also destroyed the towns of Cumbal and Chile near the Ecuadorian frontier. Eighty-five dead have been hitherto recovered from the ruins in Cumbal. The full extent of the damage is unknown owing to landslides blocking the roads.—Reuter.

[Cumbal is a volcano in the Andes in the extreme south of Columbia. It has an altitude of 15,710 feet.]

JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE.

7 TO 10 BILLION YENLOSS.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Tokio.—Replying to a question in the Diet, Mr. Inouye, Minister for Finance, stated that the losses from the earthquake totalled between seven to ten billion yen.

Mr. Okano, Minister for Education, said that the losses to the Imperial University amounted to 43 million yen.—Reuter.

TEXTILE DELIVERIES FROM RHINELAND.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Coblence.—An agreement for a few months has been signed between the textile industrialists in the occupied territories and the Rhineland Commission by which the former will make delivery of manufactured articles which were ordered under the Treaty arrangements. These deliveries will not be paid to the Allies but will be credited.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND THE DOMINIONS

GEN SMUTS IN CARPING MOOD.

JOHANNESBURGH, Dec. 15.

General Smuts in a speech paid a tribute to the Conference system and declared that South Africa had no interest in the British Elections or the Government of a particular party but, unless the Imperial Government's promises were carried out, he feared the system would fall into discredit with the Dominions which would ask why there should continue preferences if the British electorate were hostile and they might have to reconsider their position.

He expected that, in the near future the British Empire, with the United States, would take far more active part than hitherto in securing European peace.

PALESTINE MOSQUES FUND.

H. E. H. NIZAM DONATES RS. 1 LAKH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, Dec. 15.

H. E. H. the Nizam has generously donated one lakh of rupees to the Palestine Delegation at present visiting Hyderabad for collecting funds for the mosque of Baithul Muqudess, the great majeed. Alakzar temple of Solomon in Palestine.

BOMBAY MILLS SITUATION.

DISCONTENT OVER BONUS STOPPAGE.

OPERATIVES HEARKEN TO LEADERS.

IMMEDIATE STRIKE STAYED.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, a mass meeting of the mill labourers of Bombay was called on Sunday evening at Parel, near the Workmen's Institute, to consider the present situation in regard to the mill labour. Mr. Joseph Baptista presided. Mr. Baptista in his speech said:—

Last week I was told of a rumour that some persons were planning a general strike of the mill operatives of Bombay. It is usually unwise to hold meetings on the strength of rumours, for such action frequently does more harm than good. but as a meeting has already been held on this subject by the workers under the leadership of their own colleagues I have overcome my reluctance and appeared before you to advise you as a friend and well-wisher.

I understand that your only grievance at the present moment is the stoppage of the payment of the annual bonus which was extorted by you from the millowners by much suffering and sacrifice. Though I fully sympathise with you in your claim for the bonus, my first and foremost advice to you is "Do not strike now." It is a wrong time to strike. The price of cotton has gone up, and the price of cloth has come down. The millowners can make more money by sale of cotton than by sale of cloth. They will, therefore, prefer to sell cotton than weave and sell cloth if you will strike. They are manufacturers and merchants—not philanthropists. It is, therefore, clearly not the right time to strike, whatever be the catalogue of your just grievances. The next consideration is that the stocks have accumulated and the present output is larger than the demand. Though the demand for yarn from handloom weavers has increased, the demand from China has decreased. We are told that to-day the yarn is spun at a loss. and the cloth is being manufactured without any profit worth the name. I do not know whether the millowners are really telling the truth or only spinning yarns, but there cannot be any doubt that the majority of them are clamouring for a reduction in the output, and are only prevented from doing so by the opposition of a minority more sympathetic to the cause of workers than the majority.

DANGERS OF HASTY ACTION.

A strike at this moment, would therefore, be only playing into the hands of the majority and you would be doing exactly what they desire, viz closing the mills till the stocks have been disposed of—and prices are raised by the fall of stocks. Under these circumstances, although I know that the mill-workers are capable of great endurance and sacrifices, the strike is sure to collapse like a house of cards. You will stand out for two months and even three, but at the end of it starvation will drive you to work humiliated in spirit and broken in body. Your wives and children will be starved for days upon days. You will be driven deeper and deeper into debt. With all your suffering you will lose the ground you have gained in the past. Remember what Mr. J. A. Wadia has written—and he is a friend of labour. He wrote "workmen have lost their bonus of about 68 lacs for the current year, and they may have to face reduction of wages in the ensuing year." There is therefore, much danger that the misfortune which may overtake you next year may be hastened this day by a strike. This is therefore, no time to strike, but rather to suffer in sorrow like a Job. But I do not want you to sleep in sorrow. I want you to call upon the new Governor to redress your grievance as Sir George Lloyd did soon after his landing in Bombay. I believe you have a strong case against the stoppage of bonus for the current year.

The payment of the annual bonus was one of the stipulations in the settlement of the strike. The millowners cannot ignore or extinguish the stipulation by a notice issued in the middle of the year. The claim for at least half the bonus is unanswerable in a Court of Law, but morally the stoppage appears to me to be indefensible. Employers are not justified in getting rid of their moral liability by getting work of their employees for six months without any notice whatever. But such claims can properly be investigated not in a Court of Law, but in a Tribunal for Trade Disputes like the one recommended by Sir Stanley Reed's Committee. It is to be deplored that the Tribunal has not yet materialised. I trust our man will take it in hand immediately. Meanwhile I think it is desirable that he should be asked to interfere and act as the Tribunal would do. I would therefore suggest to you the formation of a Committee composed of a couple of representatives from each mill to discuss your grievance and make the necessary representation. A Committee should be appointed immediately here to-day. The others can then join later on. But the Committee should also deal with the case of the threatened reduction in wages in the ensuing year.

WHAT LOSS OF BONUS MEANS

The loss of bonus means really the reduction of wages by 8.3 per cent. I do not quite remember whether the bonus was given in the beginning of 1918 or 1919. Till March 1918 according to the Labour Gazettes the average percentage of the cost of living had risen 36 per cent over the cost in 1914. To-day the cost of living is still 54 per cent over 1914. Upon these figures there is no case for cancelling the bonus. If the figures for 1919 be taken then there is an average fall of 20 per cent. But then we must remember that the increase in wages at Ahmedabad was 30 per cent more than in Bombay. I do not know how far the millowners have been influenced by the statistics published by the Labour Gazette. These figures show that at present the increase in wages is about 90 per cent over 1914 compared with the increase in cost of 55 per cent at present; but this does not take into consideration the increase in the cost of living prior to 1914. The October issue of the Labour Gazette, to prevent misconception, has stated that its cost of living index "does not purport to show whether in 1914 wages were sufficient to maintain the cost of living of a working class family at that date." But Mr. J. A. Wadia has gone further and admitted "Nobody thinks of reducing them (wages) for the simple reason that labour got very little compensation for the higher cost of living between 1904 and 1914." Upon careful examination it will be found that rise of wages and cost of living since 1910 to date does not justify the reduction of wages by 8.3 per cent.

On the contrary wages ought to be higher than it is at present. But the millowners have been accustomed to such colossal dividends since 1918 that any shrinkage in profits is regarded as good reason for loud lamentation. Prior to the war the average per cent was 5 or 6 per cent from 1905 onwards. The gross profits never exceeded 350 lacs. Since 1917 it has been 674 lacs, 497 lacs, 1306 lacs. 1653 lacs, 1559 lacs and 727 lacs for the respective years. I do not know what is the profits for the current year, but in any case the millowners have no ground to grumble giving 68 lacs to workers this year.

MILLOWNERS' FAILURE.

Before leaving this point, I should like to point out that the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association issued a notice in which they stated that they had decided to sanction payment of bonus to all those operatives who may be on the muster rolls on 30th November 1921 on or about the 14th January 1922. It stated that 50 per cent of a full month's wages would be given for service of 3 months and under 6 months, 75 per cent for service of 6 months and under 9 months and 100 per cent for 9 months and over. The date the present notice stopping bonus was given only in June 1923.

The inadequacy of housing accommodation increase the cost of living and engender other evils. It is "the main cause of drink and vice. The authors of "The Great Opportunity" viz. Sir George Lloyd and the Right Honourable Edward Wood say:—"Good houses mean the possibility of home life, happiness and health, bad houses spell squalor drink, disease, immorality and crime, and in the end demand hospitals. prisons and asylums in which we seek to hide away the human derelicts of society that are largely the result of society's own neglect." The neglect of the millowners to provide houses has added to their misery. It appears that at the height of their prosperity they were willing to provide houses for their operatives provided they got a loan from Government at 5 or 5½ per cent; but instead of giving them the loan Government undertook to build chawls. It has cost over 90 lacs already, but the chawls are occupied not by the mill hands but the lower ten of the clerical class in Bombay and similar workers. What Sir George Lloyd gave in bonus he thus took away in rents and in health and morals. All these things require to be carefully and exhaustively represented. But your grievances will only receive due attention when you are organised into effective Unions. A Trade Union federation of each Mill Union will be the greatest power in Bombay and will put even the wrecking Swaraj party into a cocked hat.

"CONSOLIDATE LABOUR UNIONS."

Mr. Jhabwala explained that capital was very strong and powerful in our land and even our own people were gathering strength through wealth. Labour, should therefore, under such circumstances and till its forces were well organised, toil to consolidate its Unions which were their only armapiece. Their grievances were a catalogue in themselves and the Unions alone could represent them constitutionally. The best way therefore to avoid all economic troubles in the land, said Mr. Jhabwala, was to encourage Unionism which was the very thing that struck like a hard bone among the workers, who may be impetuous and rowdy yet the employer class—with but rare exceptions is out for money-grabbing and exploitation of the poor working masses. Mr. Jhabwala exhorted the men not to go on strike but could not help commending the men for the bold and honest manliness they exhibited in constitutionally representing their grievances through their Unions. The speaker then emphasised the necessity of forming themselves into Unions and in the throat of the capitalist to-day. No employer to-day encouraged trade unionism though Government the biggest capitalist institution went to the length of actually recognising two of the best thriving Unions in the Presidency. Mr. Jhabwala believed that until all the employers readily recognised the unions of their men and encouraged them in their honest and constitutional fights strikes are bound to be the result sooner or later; for though there may be a few men explained how much good the different Unions under him all united together under the name of the Central Labour Board were doing to the men.

"DON'T PRESS DEMANDS NOW"

Mr. N. M. Joshi then said the times they were passing through now were very hard and, therefore, though their demands for bonus and increase of pay may be just, they should not press for them now. The pay of mill labourers was not sufficient to keep their bodies and souls together and added to that high rents prevailing now, the mill operatives' condition became still more pitiable. They should, therefore, consider that this time was not opportune for strike or pressing their demands. The condition of the mills at present, he said, was far from satisfactory and the millowners would not give their workmen any increase for the present even if they were pressed to do so. In Europe and America where trade unions are so powerful even there the mill operatives are helpless in view of the depressed conditions prevailing in those countries. The Bombay mill operatives therefore should take a lesson from their colleagues of the West and not press for their demands, however just they may be now. When mill conditions in Bombay improved their leaders would be the first to fight for the operatives' cause.

Mr. B. M. Anandrao also spoke.

RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was then passed with acclamation:—

"This meeting of mill operatives of Bombay hereby appoints a committee of the persons named below with instructions that they should invite one or two representatives from each mill in Bombay and the Committee thus constituted should take necessary actions to make representations to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and the mill-owners concerning the mill-owners' notice to stop the payment of the annual bonus and all other matters concerning the wages or conditions of labour in the city of Bombay and to institute a mill hands' Union:—Messrs. Joseph Bantista, N. M. Joshi, S. H. Jhabwala, B. Anandrao and others.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MATUNGA STRIKE SITUATION.

PETITION TO SUPERINTENDENT.

The following petition signed by the members of the Railway Workmen's Union will be forwarded to-day to the Superintendent, Carriage and Wagon Workshops, Matunga G. I. P. Railway and a deputation on their behalf will wait upon the Agent, to-morrow:

"We the undersigned, employees of the G. I. P. Railway Workshop at Matunga, most humbly and respectfully beg to state that we sincerely deplore the acts of rowdysm and consequent damage done to the workshops by certain non-Union men.

"We assure you that we had no hand in the mischief and we very much regret that the Union men should have been locked out and prevented from entering the workshops to do their work.

We have been and are still very willing to do our duties since this incident has happened but we beg to note that you have put up a notice that Workshops have been closed till further notice.

We shall, therefore, thank you to let us know when we should attend the workshops and when the workshops will be opened."

IN C. P. TOO!

SWARAJISTS' ABSOLUTE MAJORITY.

LIBERALS OBLITERATED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BILASPUR (C. P.), Dec. 15.

The results so far announced in the Central Provinces Legislative Council Elections give an idea of the astounding success of the Swarajya party. Out of the 38 seats for which the results have been declared, the Swarajists have captured as many as 34 seats for their party. Of the 16 remaining seats, it is anticipated that Swarajists will be returned from at least 8 constituencies.

The total strength of the C. P. Legislative Council is 70, out of which 54 are elected and 16 nominated. It is certain that at least 42 seats will go to confirmed Swarajists and 5 to Independent Nationalists supported by the Swaraj party and hardly any to the Liberals. It is noteworthy that, out of the 7 Mahomedan seats, 3 are likely to go to Mahomedan Swarajists. Similarly land-holders' seats will go to thoroughgoing Swarajists. Thus, in result, the C. P. Legislative Council will have the unique distinction of having an absolute majority in the Council.

LIBERAL ROUT COMPLETE.

MR. CHINTAMANI DEFEATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 15.

The following are the results of voting for election to the Legislative Assembly from the Benares-cum-Gorakhpur division non-Moslem rural constituency:—

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya—3685 votes.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani 2115 votes.

Mr. Sheosankar 1166 votes.

FURTHER SWARAJIST GAINS IN BEHAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PATNA, Dec. 15.

Mr. Devki Prasad Sinha (Swarajist) has been elected to the Legislative Assembly defeating Mr. Ashotosh Roy by 3506 votes to 1626. Mr. Sinha's election from this constituency where European influence is most predominant marks the Swaraj party's success in Behar. The European voters, numbering about 600, supported Mr. Roy *en block* but the Swarajist won by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Sarfraz Hussain Khan., a Swarajist candidate to the Assembly gave a crushing defeat in spite of heavy odds to his rivals Messrs. Rayasat and Khan Bahadur Md. Ismail Alias Hajjan.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

SCHOOLS FLOURISHING IN SURAT.

FINANCES AND DUTY OF CITIZENS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Dec. 14.

It was a splendid tribute Mr. M.R. Jayakar of Bombay paid to the leaders of the this city for maintaining intact the movement of national education during the last three years of storm and stress through which it had to pass. It was a grand demonstration over which Mr. Jayakar presided last Wednesday when prizes were distributed to the students of the Kasturba Girls' School, the largest *national* girls' school in the city with over 250 girls attending it. The Nagindhand Hall, the Town Hall of the city, was fastidiously decorated with national flags and printings and photos of eminent leaders. The citizens of Surat had mustered strong to pay their tribute of sympathy—and more substantial one—of money to the untiring efforts of the National Education Committee of the town to whose care the education of the children of one of the most progressive cities of the province is committed. If my memory does not fail me Surat stands second—only Nadiad holding palm over this place—in point of percentage of education among children in the whole presidency. Interesting dialogues and recitations having been gone through and Mrs. Malatibai Dikshit—the untiring wife of the president of the diceredited Municipality—having read the report of the activities of the national schools, Mr. Jayakar delivered an eloquent address which was as impressive from the point of view of its literary merit as for the vigorous plea it made out for national education. He appealed to the robust patriotism of the people of Surat to keep up the stduggle against the Government by maintaining intact all the national schools started by the leaders after the Municipality was superseded by the nominated Committee of Management. "I have moved all over the presidency during my election campaign and I have noticed very painfully that national institutions in Bombay city, or in Maharastra or in Karnatak are either crumbled to dust or rapidly tottering. It is the genius of Gujarat to encourage and to foster the movement of national education. It is, therefore, my fervent appeal to the Gujaratis 'Do not let your national schools die'. You have honourably held aloft the banner of national education in the days of great difficulties and I appeal to you not to let it fall on the ground" exhorted Mr. Jayakar and the appeal had an instantaneous effect in that over a thousand rupees were contributed on the spot, one of the main contributors being a Mahomedan gentleman.

THE STATE OF EDUCATION.

Surat maintains a thriving National High School and two Middle Schools with the number of students exceeding 250 in each. But the real interest of the struggle lies in the fight for attracting children in the primary schools. The schools directly under the control of the nominated Committee of Management are still there with very few students, in some cases the number hardly goes up to a double digit. The benches are all covered with dust and the army of teachers which the prestige ridden Municipal Committee maintains are seen yawning away their time while the national schools flourish; and in spite of the desperate efforts of the Committee in unholy alliance with the Government the results have shown that the national education movement has not suffered a whit in the last three years. The zeal and overflowing enthusiasm of the citizens, and untiring efforts of leaders like Messrs. Dayalji Desai, President, Surat Congress Committee, Dr. Dikshit the ex-President of the Municipality and some more, combined with the spontaneous and systematically flowing from the associations of the Cotton Dealers and Corn Merchants, the future of National education in the city is assured. The following table showing the attendance of students in schools are an illuminating commentary on the unflagging interest and undiminishing zeal shown by the citizens:—

Number of students.		
Jan.	7659	8768
April	7216	7741
July	8199	7842
Oct.	8585	7981

That is the state so far as the attendance is concerned. The annual maintenance charges of over fifty schools come up to Rs. 80,000 approximately. A portion of this is contributed by the Merchants' Association and a part of the expenditure is borne by miscellaneous funds raised in the city. This year Rs. 50,000 have got to be raised if the movement has to go on with the vigour and vitality of the past three years. The resourceful leaders of the city have just set on an extensive money-collecting campaign which in point of method and organisation hold out a lesson to other cities in the country. About 30 to 40 leading men of the city meet early in the morning at an appointed place and start in a procession with boards hanging in their necks and money bags held in their hands. Of course, this method cannot bring all the necessary fifty thousand rupees, but it is bound to kindle enthusiasm among the people by awakening them to the sense of their duty towards a movement which was blessed by Mahatmaji and towards which the eyes of the country are turned. While an exhortation is addressed by Mr. Dayalji from street to street appealing people for funds, Doctors Dikshit, Mehta and Ghie move abegging with bags in their hands. The procession as, in the course of two days, has resulted in an undreamt of spectacular effect as noticed from the money which has been collected. The people have realised that the honour of their historical city depends on the response they make to the appeal of their selfless leaders. Happily, the citizens are alive to their duty, and cynical and mischief mongers' nefarious activities notwithstanding, the national education movement goes on as merrily as it did during the last two years.

VICEROY ON INDIA'S PROGRESS.

EUROPEANS' GOOD WORK.

SPEECH AT EUROPEAN ASSN DINNER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

A distinguished gathering was present at the annual dinner of the European Association held in a hall in the grounds of the Calcutta Exhibition this evening. Mr. H.W. Carr, , resident of the Council of Association was in the chair and the chief guests were their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Reading. Other guests included the Governor and Lady Lytton, Sir Frederick and Lady Whyte, Sir Basil and Lady Blackett, Hon. Mr. C.A. Innes, Sir Geoffrey De Montmorency and Major General T.A. Cubitt. After the toast of the King Emperor Mr. Carr proposed the health of the Viceroy and in the course of his speech said that the efforts of the Association to impress upon the European public, the need for supporting an organisation capable of expressing itself politically had been tremendously assisted by the election to the Assembly and the Councils of men who, whatever their action in future, had been up to the present, avowed enemies of the Government. His Excellency's recent speech at the Chelmsford Club warning those who were trying to frustrate Government had given the liveliest satisfaction It gave a lead to the whole administration, a lead which to the non-oficial mind had been lamentably wanting on many occasions in many provinces of late.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

For forty years the European Association had maintained its existence to guard Europeans against occasional attacks of hostile elements, but with individuals in power, who aimed at wrecking the Government, the situation had been radically changed, for an occasional raid on the British connection had developed into a definite challenge which the non-official community could not afford to ignore. If the British residents in India refrained from organising at the present time they would not only fail to exercise their full political rights on behalf of the Empire, but would be neglecting their own interests and deserting those loyal Indians who were taking the unpopular course of working now to give the experiment of the Reforms the greatest possible chance of success. Mr. Carr added that the Association was grateful to His Excellency for causing an inquiry to be made into the conditions of the European services under the Government in India. They trusted that His Excellency would utilise his great influence to prevent the experiment of Indianising the services from developing into a gamble which the Association felt, would certainly be the case, were any special pleading allowed to speed up the pace towards self-Government stipulated in the present ten year period of trial. The suspicion that the decade might be shortened had been present off and on since the reforms report was issued and had not been allayed by the terms of the Royal Commission's questionnaire. Fear on the point was not dictated by dislike of Reforms, which had been accepted, but it was felt very strongly that the magnificent edifice under erection in India by Europeans working in conjunction with Indians of similar aspirations, was too far from completion and had too great a future for its permanency to be paralysed by undue haste in the building.

NO RACIAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Continuing Mr. Carr said that no act of the Association was in any way dictated by racial considerations. "We wish" he said "to live on the friendliest terms with our Indian fellow subjects and we are simply working that India shall be governed on the most efficient principles, which have brought the British Empire to its present position. Further we are convinced that a firm and consistent attitude adopted by Your Excellency and by the Executive Heads of your Administration have served and will better serve the interests of India than the continuous concessions to unreasoning agitation have ever done. We even have some hope that such a course will lead to the conversion of conspiring destructionists into a party expressing itself in constitutional opposition and criticism.

VICEROY'S RETIREMENT.

After stating with reference to Indianisation that the Association looked for and welcomed the advent of Indians, efficient in both education and morals, Mr. Carr referred to the various rumours of His Excellency's impending retirement and hoped that the truth of the old old adage of "rumour being a lying jade" would be again demonstrated and that His Excellency would continue to guide the Government of the country with the ever increasing success, which so far had been won for his Viceroyalty. The Viceroy was cordially received on rising to reply and his speech was frequently applauded. The dinner was followed by a most successful dance.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the dinner given by the European Association Calcutta, the 15th December 1923:—

Mr. Carr, Your Excellency and Gentlemen:—I thank you very warmly for the kind manner in which you have drunk my health. Let me assure you gentlemen that it is a pleasure to me to find myself once more in Calcutta and that I am more than pleased to be a second time the guest of the European Association to whose efforts in the cause of India, I made reference last year. I earnestly hope that in these days there will be no relaxation in the activities of this association and that the European community will give to it ever increasing support in order that it may express with full authority their views upon public affairs of India.

I am very grateful to you for your observations regarding myself as Viceroy. They are a great encouragement to me in my difficult and responsible task. I have seen the rumours you mention chronicled at various times and from divers sources. I know nothing of them or their cause of origin. I pay no regard to them and after this expression of my views you will doubtless treat them in similar fashion.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The year which has passed, since I last had the pleasure of meeting you all has been full of events, events of unusual interest, both to the Empire and to India. The peace negotiations with Turkey have come to a solution. Their conclusion has brought a sense of relief to the East, and to the Muslims of India in particular. The Reparations question and the situation in Germany have been the cause of unceasing anxiety and the problems of peace in Europe have been as difficult as those of the war. Trade and economic conditions are recovering slowly if at all. There has been much unemployment in the British Isles. Two Imperial Conferences of the greatest importance to the Empire and to India have been held. A general election has taken place at Home. His Majesty's Government and the Dominion Governments are straining every effort and exploring every expedient to solve the difficult questions which the war has left in its wake. The Empire with that determination, which helped to win the war, is getting to grips with the no less momentous task of making a success of the peace.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

India also during the period has had experiences, not perhaps of such general moment but nevertheless of very great importance to us in India. The life of the first Legislative Assembly came to a close with the session of last July. That session and the meetings of the preceding Spring were of unusual interest. I need not recapitulate the more important events. The passing of the so-called Racial Distinction Legislation was I know of special interest to your Association. Last year our financial position caused us the gravest anxiety. We took the most drastic steps to reduce expenditure ably assisted by a committee presided over by one of Calcutta's business Leviathans and containing Calcutta business men, without whose help we could never have attained success and the results of our action will be efficacious and beneficial, not only as regards the budget on which we are working, but in the future also.

SALT TAX.

In order, however, to show a balanced banker's book I was obliged to act in accordance with the responsibilities with which I have been entrusted as Governor-General and I had no alternative except to use my special powers to certify an increase in the Salt Tax at a rate necessary for achieving the financia' stability. The echoes of the opposition aroused by my action have not yet completely died away. I have explained my position publicly and there is no necessity for further controversy as far as I am concerned, but I wish to repeat that the months which have since passed have only served to convince me that the financial situation fully justified my action, that its beneficial effect on the credit of India is undoubted and that the objections urged on economic grounds have been proved to have had no real foundation.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCES.

Two Imperial Conferences of great importance have taken place. I need not dwell here on their results. To one aspect of these conferences, however, I may draw attention. In the first place the Conference gave prominence to a subject to which I often allude, the great place awaiting India in the Empire. There are those who would have us believe that His Majesty's Government and that the Dominions in Imperial affairs sit like the gods apart on the fields of Amaranth, careless of mankind that is of mankind represented by India. I cannot imagine that after the Imperial Conference recently held this contention can ever be put forward again for in both conferences India and her affairs not only appeared on the programme but actually formed a "piece de resistance" at the entertainment and on several days of the meetings India was the only subject of discussion, all attention being centred on her problems and her point of view.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The further point I have in mind is the angle of view which regards Indian affairs as exclusively dominated and controlled by an unsympathetic and indifferent Secretary of State, who is domiciled in a hostile country, known as Whitehall. Indeed in public address recently presented to me, I was described as standing between an angry India and an autocratic Secretary of State. We are deeply indebted to His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, our Indian delegates for their unceasing efforts and most eloquent advocacy of India's cause in the Kenya discussions. But all will admit their presentation of our case was immeasurably assisted and furthered by Lord Peel's great speech. I am assured by many of my Indian friends that no Indian could have put India's point of view in a more cogent, a more sympathetic or a more forceful manner than was done by Lord Peel.

INDIAN SERVICES.

Last year we spoke of the services in India. Questions of recruitment, of Indianisation and of provincialisation were in our minds. We recognised that where there had been some change in the form of the driving power of our administrative machinery, this might produce in its turn some effect on the delicate instruments by which the Government achieves its technical processes and that if the latter were to suffer the welfare of India would be affected with repressions on the opinion which might be entertained of the material value to India of the Reforms. Mr. Carr has again spoken of the solicitude of your Association for the services and for the recruitment of the best material in the interest of the efficient running of the administrative machine and the future of India. I welcomed the assurance he gave last year on behalf of your Association that you viewed the progress of Indianisation with full sympathy, always provided the standard of Government in this country was maintained. The difficulties which have been felt by the members of the services and the wider question of the composition and method of recruitment and conditions of employment of the services for the future in the administration under the Reformed constitution are now being examined by the Royal Commission and for this reason I refrain from further comment. The solution of these problems is of vital importance of India and to the working of the Reforms. I know that the members of your association will ponder over these questions in the best interests of India and give to Lord Lee's Commission the benefit of your considered opinion.

NEW LEGISLATURE.

Let me turn for a moment to our internal politics. The present time is one of special interest. The life of the first Legislative Assembly has come to an end and the members of a new Assembly and of new legislative councils in the Provinces are about to enter on their course. A few months ago I summed up the progress that had been made by their predecessors. They left a record of solid achievements behind them. They pressed forward the plough of the pioneers over now fields and in the furrows behind they left the seeds germinating of a crop for posterity to reap. Many of them I am glad to say will return and will assist the newly elected Legislative bodies with their store of garnered experience and sobriety of judgment. But these new Councils will also contain many of those who once held aloof from our constitutional bodies. Some of these have been in the past connected with ideas of progress which are contrary to accepted ideals and which my Government considered injurious to India's welfare. Nevertheless now that they enter the fold of our legislators I trust that their close association and better acquaintance with the work of administration will eventually result in increased sobriety of judgment and in greater regard for more peaceful but surer methods of progress. Former traditions may at first have their influence but I hope that as experience matures these will be left outside the doors of the Council Chamber and that a truer patriotism may shine forth in the service of India in this period of her opportunity and her test. I trust I may not be mistaken in the hopes I have expressed and that differences of opinion between them and my Government may be solved by mutual goodwill and desire for the welfare of India.

PATRIOTISM.

Let me return to the subject of patriotism. Where India is concerned I am sure that we all are according to our abilities and in our convictions true patriots. Your Association has as its watchword a desire to foster relations of cordiality and cooperation with Indians working constructively for India's good. It is as regards the pace of progress and the method of serving India that some differ from others. Some would convey the coach, to return to Mr. Carr's metaphor of last year, to its destination having in view the difficulties and dangers of the road at a safe pace behind well trained horses. They would not overstrain their cattle. They would run no risk of whipping them on to a standstill or to a fall or of overturning the coach upon the road. Others, however, would harness to it untrained race horses and send them forth on their long journey with a loose rein at the pace of a five furlong race. There can be no question as to which method will bring India in safety to the end of her journey. Haste and impatience do not make for real political progress. Take the history of the franchise of the great annals of the progress of democracy and liberties in England. Advance came by stages and those who reared the edifice consolidated their work as they built. In these days no doubt there is greater rapidity of progress in the world. The pulse of the self-expression of a nation beats more quickly. There are now more widely spread desires and more universal aspirations to take part in the work of Government and to influence its activities. I should be the last to ignore such changes. Stirrings of this nature in the minds of the people evoke my sympathy. Nevertheless the essential truth of the statement of principle I have made regarding political progress remains unchanged. The sincerity of the desire to advance is not in itself or by itself a safeguard against the very real pitfalls of rash action. India has in the last few years made remarkable progress and the policy of His Majesty's Government, however constituted, has been declared in unmistakeable terms, Let us, however, beware of undue precipitancy which may retard but will not hasten the advent to the desired goal. Rather let those who would serve India, Hindus, Mahomedans and Europeans, the classes and the masses, march together as one progressive army in well-ordered array with patriots and statesmen in the forefront to lead her to the consummation of her high aims and aspirations and to the contentment and happiness of her peoples.

KHILAFAT AND THE HOUSE OF OSMAN.

VIEWS OF AN ANGORA JOURNAL.

The Constantinople correspondent of "Alkhbar" (Cairo) writes:—

The "Aksham" of Angora in an article on the Khilafat and the House of Osman wrote: "If the place of Caliph falls vacant there must arise a change in the method of the election of the Caliph. The reason for this is the lack of necessary qualifications and virtues for the high position of the Caliph in the members of House of Osman. The present Caliph, Abdul Majid Khan commanded the confidence of the whole nation but no other member of the House is able to attract the love of the Islamic world as successfully as he did."

After these remarks, the "Aksham" dwells on the election of a new Caliph in an Islamic Conference. There was a heated discussion on this topic in the Turkish Press. Husain Jahid Bey (Editor of "Tanin" whose arrest is announced by "Reuter") wrote an article stating the following:—

"This will mean depriving Turkey of the strength of the Khilafat. Without Khilafat, Turkey's status in the eyes of the Islamic world will be no more than that of a very unimportant Power and even less than that in the eyes of Europe. Therefore is it patriotism to deprive the House of Osman of Khilafat? All the people of Turkey who love their country must try to keep the Khilafat safe because the Khilafat is a source of great strength to Turkey. To lose Khilafat is nothing but suicide. No man of sense will support the idea that the House of Osman should be deprived of Khilafat after it has received the sanction of the whole Islamic world.

Now as to the proposal of a Khilafat Conference of the representatives of the whole Islamic world, it is our duty to hold such a Conference. But shall we create a rule compelling these representatives to elect a Caliph from among "Atrak" (Turks by race). If we create a rule like this, who will be the "Turk" on whom the choice will fall? Will it be possible to elect anybody else except the President of the Turkish Republic? But what about the law of the separation of Khilafat from the Sultanate? Shall we have to make a new law not permitting the union of Khilafat and the Presidentship of the Republic in the same person?

CHANGE IN CONGRESS CONSTITUTION.

SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT TO B. P. C. C.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Sunday evening to consider the Sub-Committee's report regarding the change in the Congress Constitution, Mrs. Naidu presiding.

The Sub-Committee recommended that, in Article VII, the following sentence be added:

"Each member of the Provincial Congress Committee shall pay a fee of Rs. 2 per annum."

Mr. Padbidri at the outset said that they must first decide whether there should be a special fee for the membership of the Provincial Congress Committee.

The President allowed the suggestion and invited discussion. Mr. C.V.P. Shivam opposed the motion as he did not think such invidious distinction should be made for qualification to the B.P.C.C. and to retain the four anna franchise for being a member of the Congress. Mr. Deshpande seconded the amendment.

Bai Rattanbai supported the amendment and said if any one wanted to pay more they could do so by contributing to their funds. The increase she considered would be like a subscription paid by a member to a club.

Mr. Kher in support of the increase said that they had a suggestion from the District Committees to increase the fee to Re. 1. He maintained that when a member was delegated by the District Committees to the Provincial Committee, the member would not, in his opinion, grudge this small increase.

The motion for increase was lost by 3 votes.

The second recommendation of the Sub-Committee was, "that the All-India Congress Committee should meet at least once in every six months and more often if necessary. A special meeting of the All-India Congress Committee shall be convened within a month from the date of the receipt of a requisition signed by at least 35 members (instead of 15) thereof who shall state in their requisition the definite purpose for which they desire a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee." Mr. Padbidri seconded the change which was carried.

Mr. Shivam's proposal that the question of Council entry should not be opened at the Cocanada Congress was unanimously adopted.

The meeting then terminated.

CROP REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

Central Procinces. For week ending 8th December: Prospects of sesamum and botton are normal, and wheat, gram and linseed very good.

LATE KASTURIRANGA IYENGAR.

SOME PRESS OPINIONS.

The "Servant" writes:—

The death of Kasturiranga Iyengar removes from the field of Indian journalism one of its most outstanding figures. Only yesterday was published the news that he had been elected President of the Journalists' Association of India which was recently inaugurated at Bombay. His paper "Hindu" of which he was not only the editor but also the proprietor is easily the best Indian-managed daily not only in his own province of Madras but in the whole of India. After purchasing the paper in 1905, late Kasturiranga brought it to its present state of prosperity by his business capacity. He was also fortunate in getting the services of a number of capable assistants and able wide-awake correspondents in London, Simla, Delhi, Calcutta and other Indian cities to help him to make the "Hindu" a propagator of Indian news of first rate importance. Besides being a publicist of great influence, the late Kasturiranga Iyengar was also a great Congress man. He supported Mahtama Gandhi's programme at Nagpur and as a member of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee he sided with Sj. Rajagopalachariar in his recommendations against Council-entry. It was in connection with this last enquiry that he visited this city for the last time at the end of July 1922, when the citizens of Calcutta had the honour of according to him and other members of the Committee a public welcome at the Howrah Station. Indian public life and Madras public life in particular have suffered a great loss at his death and while ourselves feeling keenly the sorrow of missing a brother from our ranks both in the press and on the platform, we offer our most heart-felt condolence to the bereaved family.

The "A. B. Patrika" writes:—

Death of Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar, distinguished Editor and proprietor of the "Hindu," which took place on last Wednesday morning removes a striking personality from the field of Indian journalism and politics Mr. Iyengar originally started his career as a lawyer but journalism and service of the country had a greater attraction for him and he left the bar to enter into the fold of journalism. He purchased the "Hindu" in 1905 and also took upon himself the duties of its chief Editor. Mr. Iyengar was a staunch nationalist and a prominent member of the Congress and for a period running close upon two decades, Mr. Iyengar's organ, the "Hindu", has done inestimable service to the cause of the Indian National Congress. He was a fearless and doughty champion of the rights of the people and carried on a vigorous propaganda against bureaucratic administration. The "Hindu" has a great tradition behind it and it was the earnest endeavour of Mr. Iyengar ever since he took upon himself the onerous responsibility of editing it to keep its glory unsullied and to extend the sphere of its beneficent influence. Under Mr. Iyengar's guidance and control the "Hindu" became the most powerful organ of nationalism and of the Congress Party in Madras. When the cult of non-co-operation became the accepted creed of the Congress, Mr. Iyengar gave his powerful support to the non-co-operation movement. He did yeoman's service to the Congress and his services to it in various capacities only added to the usefulness and authority of the Indian National Congress. He was a patriot and like all his compeers had an undying faith in the destiny of his country. He was a visionary but a practical visionary, if we may say so and hardly allowed his enthusiasm to get the better of his cool judgment. There was scarcely any Congress organisation or public movement in the country with which Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar did not closely indentify himself. The eminent position attained by the "Hindu" in the journalistic world of India bears an eloquent testimony to the great ability and power of organisation of the late Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar. His death is a distinct loss to the country and the void made by it in the ranks of nationalist workers in Madras will hardly be adequately filled, up. His funeral ceremony was attended by people of all shades of opinion. The Moderates, and the Nationalists all gathered together near the funeral pyre to pay homage to his greatness thus testifying to the high esteem in which Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar was held by all sections of the community. We offer our heart-felt and sincere condolence to the bereaved family.

"Justice" writes:—

The news of the death of Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, B. A., B. L., the talented Editor of the "Hindu," which occurred during the early hours of this morning at his residence "Farm House," Mowbray's Road, Mylapore, does not come as a surprise, as he had not been for some months enjoying good health. He started life first as a Government servant, and after passing his B. L. and his apprenticeship set up practice as a High Court Vakil in Coimbatore and removed later on to Madras, and was on the rolls of the Madras High Court for a number of years. He bought the "Hindu" in 1905, from Mr. M. Viraraghavachari, and became Proprietor and Editor of the paper. Subsequent to this event, the "Hindu" underwent remarkable changes, the whole policy, the very types the get up, and the very interesting articles, the illustrations, etc., added glory to the paper, so much so that there is no other paper in South India which enjoys a wider circulation than our contemporary. Mr. Iyengar was a very prominent personality in the Mahajana Sabha, the National Fund and Industrial Association, a strong nationalist in politics, an ardent Congress man, leader in the Civil Disobedience Committee and an experienced journalist. At Government expense he visited England during the war in company with other editors from India and had the chance of witnessing the fighting from behind the lines. Mr. Iyengar was one of the few Brahmans who saw in the Non-Brahmin movement a rightful eyort for the backward classes of the country to reach up to the level of the most advanced, and he did not conceal this feeling of his. In politics he has always taken a safe and cautious view, and till he fell into the snare of Mrs. Besant's Home Rule fad and subsequently into the net of extremist non-co-operation he was a factor to reckon with in the country's political questions. It was only last week that he was unanimously elected as the President of the Indian Journalists' Association Committee of Bombay. There was hardly a movement in this city in which his sound advice and statesmanlike leadership were not sought. During his continued illness for some time his very capable nephew Mr. Rangasamy Iyengar acted as leader-writer for the "Hindu." We have no doubt that Messrs. Srinivasa Iyengar and Gopala Iyengar, the two sons of the departed journalist, will continue the paper with the same policy as now. Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar had hundreds of friends both among Europeans and Indians, and he had a very large number of relatives. In the Vaishnava community in which he was an acknowledged leader, he was greatly respected by all. He was about 70 years old at the time of his death. We offer our sincere and deep condolence to the family of our distinguished brother journalist in their very sad bereavement. In Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar's death South Indian journalism has sustained an irreparable loss.

The "Daily Express" writes:—

After a long and protracted illness, Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, the Editor of the "Hindu," passed away in the early hours of this morning. The news of his death will be received with great regret throughout this Presidency. The late Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar was born in 1859. At the age of twenty he took the B. A. Degree of the Madras University and soon after entered the Government service as a Sub-Registrar. Five years later, he took the B. L. Degree and set up practice in Coimbatore as a High Court Vakil. In a few years, he easily won for himself a place in the front rank among the practitioners in the District. Later, he settled down in Madras with a view to practise in the High Court. but by a strange turn of events, he bought the concern of the "Hindu", from the late Mr. M. Veeraraghavachary and began a new life as a journalist. Under his able Editorship the "Hindu" attained a wide popularity. One may not entirely agree with the politics of the late Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar, but few would doubt the sincerity of his convictions, and his keen desire to Serve his country. His views made him often an uncompromising critic of the Government of the country, and, during the recent political ferment, he threw the weight of his personal influence and that of the "Hindu" on the side of Nationalism. His death removes from the political field of this province a prominent figure, one whose influence on the course of Indian politics was considerable. We desire to convey to the bereaved family our sincere condolence.

The "Madras Mail" writes:—

We regret to record the death of Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Editor of the "Hindu", which took place this morning at his residence at Teynampet. From the day that he purchased the "Hindu" and assumed its editorship it was recognised that in him Indian Journalism in this country had received a great accession of strength. The ability with which he conducted the paper very soon enhanced its reputation and made it one of the most influential Indian newspapers in this Province.

Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar first studied for the profession of Law and practised as a Vakil at Coimbatore with success for many years. Seeking a larger field for his abilities as a lawyer, he came to Madras about 20 years ago and set up in practice here. Before long, however, journalism tempter him and the "Hindu" being in the market, he purchased it. His first concern was to place the paper on a sound financial basis and then to give its policy a nationalist turn.

Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar, was an ardent Congress worker and latterly gave the support of his paper to the non-co-operation movement inaugurated by Mr. M. K. Gandhi. He toured India as a member of the Civil Disobedience Committee. During the war he was one of the band of journalists from this country who were invited by the Imperial Government to visit the Western front. In his death, Southern India loses one of its leading figures.

THE LATE MR. S. K. IYENGAR'S ASHES.

Mr. Krishnaswami Sarma of Madras arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning en route to Allahabad, with the sacred ashes of the late S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Editor of the "Hindu." Many South Indians resident in Bombay and suburbs paid their last homage to the memory of the great patriot. Mr. Sarma left for Allahabad by last night's Calcutta Mail.

PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of Akhila Dravida Rashtriya Sangha, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at Vanita Vishram Hall, opposite Servants of India Society Sandhurst Road, on Wednesday the 19th December 1923 at 6-30, p.m. (S. T.), to give expression to the sense of loss sustained by the country by the demise of Sriman S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Editor of the "Hindu". Srimati Sarojini Naidu will preside. Prominent journalists and leaders such as Mr. Natarajan, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and others will take part in the proceedings. All are requested to attend.

POLITICAL AWAKENING IN MYSORE.

Mr. Hosakoppa Krishnarao wires from Bangalore:—An informal meeting of influential leaders of public opinion in Mysore was held at Lakshmi Vilas, Bangalore, to consider further steps to be taken towards the creation of an independent popular organisation for the purpose of political propaganda and safeguarding popular rights and interests. The prospects of such a venture have been considered satisfactory on all hands.

After a lengthy discussion it was resolved that a meeting of leading gentlemen be convened at Hariharpur on 20th January 1924.

TOWN DUTY REFUND.

BOMBAY GRAIN MERCHANTS' PROTEST

The following letters have been addressed by prominent grain merchants of Bombay:—

Dana Bunder, Mandvi,
Bombay, 11th December, 1923.

To the President and the Members of the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay.

Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned merchants, have the honour to address you as follows:—

Since a very long time (about 25 years) our Grain Merchants' Association, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, and the Rice Merchants' Association have been complaining about the distinction in the rules for refunding town-duty on grain exported by sea and rail. But it is very regrettable to note that in spite of repeated such complaints and representations this distinction is not removed.

We do not understand why the import forms are insisted upon when refund of town-duty is claimed on grain exported by rail, but which are not required at all when refund is claimed on grain exported by sea.

It is an admitted fact that no grain is produced in Bombay hence whatever grain is imported in Bombay, town-duty is collected thereon without any doubt.

Before exporting the grain by rail we have also often to re-fill the same in entire new gunny bags or have often to put double bagging on the bags to secure them against the loss in transit.

When the grain is exported by sea, exporters' mere word is taken as quite enough and sufficient for proving that town-duty has been paid and that six months have not passed to the import and refund is allowed, why then rail exporters' word is also not taken as enough and sufficient for such proof in place of the import forms?

We may also say that hardly grain remains in stock in Bombay for six months as it is hardly possible to store it here for such a long time as:—

(1) Mostly the grain is sent here only when desired to be disposed off early.

(2) It is very costly to store it in Bombay for a long time.

(3) The same can hardly remain here for a long time without getting badly weevilled.

Under these circumstances it is hardly possible that the grain exported by rail could have been imported beyond six months, and that no town-duty is paid thereon.

We have therefore to request you once more to give us for a short time the facilities given to the sea exporters since a very long time (since last 25 years), i.e., the import form requirements should be dispensed with.

We say short time because by the levy of the proposed terminal tax (which is under consideration since last 4 or 5 years) all these refund questions will cease.

We hope that this letter will have early attention and that it will not meet the fate of previous representations.—We are, etc.,

(Sd.) Bharmal Shripal, Chapsey Bhara and Co., Dharsey Nanji and Co., Hirji Govindji and Co., Nathoo Cooverji, Govindji Bharmel and Co., Kurpal Doongersi and Co., Hirji Ghellabhai and Co., Hansraj Mulji and Co., Lalji Teju and Co., Oomersey Raysi, Ravji Nensey and Co., Cooverji Oomersey, Dhanji Devsey, Motibhai Pachan, and sixty-seven other merchants.

The following is a translation of the letter addressed to the President and Members of the Municipal Nationalist Party, Bombay:—

Gentlemen.—You will be aware of the distinction in the town-duty refund rules of the Bombay Municipality. The sea exporters do not require the import port. Their mere word is sufficient for obtaining refund. Rail exporters have to produce import forms, and when import and export forms tally, only then the refund is allowed.

To remove this distinction, our Grain Merchants' Association, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, and the Rice Merchants' Association have been fighting since last 25 years, but without any result.

Again some time back the aforesaid three bodies have written to the Corporation, but as usual this matter has been forwarded to a Committee, but as yet nothing has been done although a long time has passed.

We have again written to the Corporation (a copy of which is enclosed herewith) and hope that you will take up the matter (making it a party question) and try your best to have the long-standing injustice removed early.

If desired we are prepared to see you personally and give any other information required.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) BY 82 MERCHANTS.

THE GAEKWAD & KALIPARAJ DEPUTATION.

MR. MOOKERJI'S REPORTED TRANSFER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GANDEVI, Dec. 13.

The latest news from Baroda was that the Hazur Kamdar, Mr. Ambegaokar had promised the Deputation of about 200 Kaliparajs that waited on him to carry their message to the Maharaja, and arrange for an interview with him. Later on it has been known that H. H. the Maharaja Saheb received the Deputation in his palace on Friday when H. H. gave a very patient hearing to the heart-rending tale of their hardships. His Highness promised an immediate redess. It is strongly rumoured in Baroda that the District Magistrate of Navsari, Mr. Mookerji, is transferred and Mr. Manilal Nanavati succeeds him. Latest news from Baroda from a very reliable source gives credence to this rumour and it is said that the orders are already passed.

The All-India Public Library Conference opens at Cocanada on the 24th. Mr. M. R. A Jayakar of Bombay will preside.

AN OPEN LETTER.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, COL. SIR LESLIE WILSON, G.C.I.E.

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Sir,—Perhaps your Excellency does not know that we are neighbours in point of geography of our respective habitats; and as a good neighbour, I ought to have called upon Your Excellency on your arrival to offer you my felicitations on taking over one of the most exalted, if also the most arduous, posts under the British Crown, and, incidentally, on having become my neighbour. But Your Excellency, I am sure, will appreciate my candour and overlook my seeming discourtesy in not calling upon you, when I explain that the state that hedges round the representatives of the King-Emperor in this country is frightening to my poor spirits. I am not equal to the strain of meeting the gorgeously liveried flunkeys that infest the purlieus and approaches to your Excellency's official residence; and I am still less equal to facing the stare of the non-liveried portion of the hangers-on and tuft-hunters that your Excellency will soon find is the usual complement of the crew on board—pardon the seeming confusion of metaphors,—the "Government House."

But if I am not equal to a visit to Your Excellency at your official residence, I am not deficient, I venture to think, in all other neighbourly courtesies. Your Excellency may not have heard it yet, but I have been of great, though unacknowledged and unappreciated, service to His ex-Ecellency. When I heard, for instance, that some of the more bitter opponents of his overbearing regime were resolved not to offer him the common courtesy of a farewell address from the Bombay Municipal Corporation, I hastened, at very considerable risk of being misunderstood by my own friends, to table a motion in my own name to offer an address to Sir George Lloyd. The address is even now on the records of the Bombay Corporation; and any day it pleases Your Excellency to visit us in our civic halls, I shall be delighted to show it to you. Meanwhile, I am bound to add that Sir George did not seem to appreciate my kindness. The address I had submitted to my fellow-corporators had the rare and refreshing merit of being so singularly truthful that every word of it could be substantiated to the hilt from the most unimpeachable records of your own secretariat. Ptrhaps that is why it was not welcome. Anyway after acrimonious debates, and with barely even an attempt at concealing the manoeuvring for securing a majority of votes, an alternative address was passed and presented. Sir George may have been gratified, for all I can say; but I confess, in his place I should have scorned to accept such a humiliating patchwork of distorted facts and misrepresented opinions as a farewell address from a corporation whose interests I claim to represent. However, Sir George is gone; that is one comfort. And I trust you, Sir Leslie, will learn in time to distinguish between true friends and fairweather gossips.

This is a long introduction. But what can I do? I am debarred, for temperamental reasons, from waiting upon you as neighbour and fellow-worker in the same field of Indian public welfare; and yet I must somehow introduce myself. I know there are many in Your Excellency's entourage who would do the kind office for me; but, I have an invincible dread of such official introductions, wherein the red dot against a name may mean one degree and the black dot another. I believe in a personal introduction, *a la* Mark Twain. And I can assure you of one thing, Sir Leslie. The personal introduction I give myself to Your Excellency will not be untruthful in any single detail, nor dressed up for my glorification. I like unvarnished truth as much as I prefer plain rice, which. Let me counsel you, before it is too late, is the best for one's stomach in this climate. But where was I? Oh, I know. I want Your Excellency to learn to know the truth in time, if you really mean to serve your sentence, (that sounds bad; but then a five years' residence for you at this age and in this climate,—well, I will leave you to judge for yourself when you have done the term) creditably. And as an earnest of my neighbourly regard for Your Excellency's good name, may I point out that the first task awaiting Your Excellency is the choice of Ministers. Was it a trick, or was it perhaps an oversight, or was it an unconscious confession of failure that prevented Your Excellency's predecessor from making the choice for you? You are a newcomer, and cannot know all the ins and outs of the myriad twists of personal politics that must be taken into account in the choice of a Minister. The elections having been ordered early in November,—that is, while Sir George Lloyd had a month of office still to run,—we all thought His late Excellency, (I don't think that is much of an improvement on "ex-Excellency.") would play the friend by you and make the choice before he left these shores. He has not done so and the task now lies before you. How will your Excellency proceed? Whose judgment will you be guided by? What principles will determine your choice? You must admit these are interesting questions, even to people who have not even the ghost of a chance to be favourites in the running for the great Ministerial Stakes. I may as well tell your Excellency that I personally have no more thought than chance of entering my name for those Stakes. This self-denying ordinance, does not proceed from any innate modesty, as you will shortly realise. But let me here interpollate an illustration, which has not had yet time to become state, of my partisility for you, and my anxiety to save you from the humiliation your *Johukmi* entourage might be betraying you into. There was a talk of taking you round the pavilion during the Quadrangular Match. When it came to the Hindu Gymkhana, I opposed the idea, though at the same time I offered to withdraw myself. Why, you ask? Well, Sir Leslie, do you know, if I had remained in the tent while they were bear-leading you round the Gymkhana tents, the hisses might not have been quite so marked as if I had withdrawn; but they would have been there of a dead certainty. Tell me, now, was it not the act of a sincere friend to spare you the disgrace of a public hissing on the very second day of your arrival? and that, too, among sportsmen, on a sporting occasion, which was within an ace of being turned into a political demonstration if the heedless advice of some of your paid advisers, (what an irony, that the worst advice one gets is so extravagantly paid for, while the best advice one gets comes always gratis, and is therefore of course, never listened to!) had been followed Well, to return to your choice of Ministers. They are supposed to inaugurate the beginnings of Responsible Government in India. Obviously, therefore, they must be men who command the confidence of the people, who have no axe to grind of their own, and, if this almost impossible combination is possible who are really qualified to achieve some measure of public welfare within the powers so hesitatingly and half-heartedly allotted to the local legislative councils of a province, and the Ministers selected therefrom I confess a man of lesser courage than, I presume you to be would be deterred from even attempting the task. But let us say you are as brave as you are sagacious, though the province committed to your care has yet to learn it, you know. Whom will you select? I am sure you will see in the suggestions I am about to venture nothing but the most profound neighbourly regard, and therefore will give them at least a consideration before turning them down, as I know, of course, your officious and official advisers will make you do. Do you know, Sir Leslie, who is that single man who can at this moment be said to command the unbroken confidence of his countrymen? Pardon me, if your sense of loyalty or allegiance is outraged by what I say, but it is nevertheless a fact that the most accepted and acceptable Indian, possessing the entire and undivided confidence of his countrymen of all shades of opinion is one whom officially they would mention to you as Convict Monandas Karamchand Gandhi, but who is known and revered by his countrymen as the Great-Souled (Mahatma) Gandhi. He is not the arch-Convict as an ex-Councillor of your predecessor is reported to have described him, (and I take shame unto myself for the fact that the councillor in question was an Indian, if rumour speaks true.). Will you form your first responsible Government with the Great Souled Gandhi at its head, to teach us, as no one can teach better, constitutional progress, selfless service, and fearless regard for truth and justice? He can have excellent and equally acceptable lieutenants or co-adjutors in Messrs. Mohamed Ali, the President elect of the next Indian National Congress,—and Mr. Shanker Lal Banker, for example. You might go farther and fare worse. much worse, in search of suitable men for such a work. I know you will have great opposition,—and some of it from the most exalted and unexpected quarters. But still, you know, you have the right to choose,—not Lord Reading or Lord Peel. Will you have the courage to make the choice? I can think of no better names, and, of course, none less likely to be acceptable to those who are bound to attempt to lead you by the nose. Do try a bid for immortality, if you dare.

But if you cannot dare to tread where the devils of course will never venture to rush in, what will you do? You have, I admit, tempting bait in your hands; and I have heard it said that even those who by their public vows are excluded from any share in the spoils of office are already casting about to see if they cannot wriggle out of their election promises. But do not trust these men, my dear Sir Leslie, if you value your good name at an hour's purchase. Mind, I do not say that X or Y expects you to make the overture. You know the next year is a leap year, and it is one in which the ladies have the privilege to make the proposal. Some of our public men are no better than public women. (There is no "Babu English" in this phrase, I assure you.) But, like the more respectable sisters, they will not make a direct proposal, even when they are most anxious for it. By their antics you shall know them. And as the woman's "No" is proverbially known to mean "Yes", let me warn you against those who are the most emphatic in their assertions about unwillingness to take office. They love the fleshpots of Egypt as much as any of the Egyptians themselves. I do not say that they would make worse Ministers than the lot you can commonly select from; I only assert that, their own professions giving them the lie so openly, I would fight shy of them if I were you when it came to my notice that they were angling for office.

Of the class that remains, what can I say? They have many able men among them, and some of them good men by their own lights. You will be surprised at the mixture of shrewdness, efficiency and hardworking habits that some of the names now bandied about as your likely Ministers possess. They would be an invaluable choice.—I wish I could mention names, but this is not subsidised fiction, you know,—if only they had the confidence of the country. Voting in the Council, let me tell you, is no indication of their standing in the country. And then there is the ineradicable defect of all such people of "status" (I hope, you are a worshipper of the Golden Calf, for we know no other God in this City of Mammon) that they have always an interest to serve of their own. If you could infuse into them that high sense of public integrity and honour, which led Lord Fisher, Admiral of the Fleet, to sell all his Oil-shares the moment he was appointed Chairman of the Royal Commission on the use of oil in the Royal Navy, albeit he was a determined advocate of oil-fuel and was pretty certain of the finding of the Commission, and of its consequences upon the market, even before the ink was dry upon the warrant of his appointment. I cannot say but that these gentlemen that I have in view, and of whom you certainly must have heard by this time, would combine good government with efficient government of the first order. But can you achieve this overdue miracle of the twentieth century, for you must know I do not think we in India are worse than our neighbours in other countries. We pay no greater homage to the Golden Calf than *your* countrymen or any other people. I assure you I shall watch your efforts with the utmost interest and ever remain conscientiously.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Walkeshwar Road,
Malabar Hill,
Dec. 14.

HOSHANGABAD POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

NO-CHANGE RESOLUTIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NARSINGHPUR, Dec. 13.

On the eve of the Coconada Congress the Hoshangabad Divisional Volunteers and District, Political and Khilafat Conferences which were held at Hoshangabad on the 8th and 9th instant were of far reaching importance, as giving an indication of the attitude generally of the C.P.Hindustani and Marathi Provinces towards the impeding decisions at Coconada. Sir Bhagwandinji, President of the C.P.Hindustani Provincial Congress committee, Sir Jamnalalji Bajaj, President, C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee, Babasahib Deshmukh, Chairman, All-India Provisional Volunteer Board, Sjts. Sunderlalji, Vasudeorroji Subedar, Satyadeoji Vidyalankar, Abidali, Rupnarayanji and Karamat Hussain were among those who took prominent part in the discussions.

The Divisional Volunteer Conference was presided over by Babasahib Deshmukh. In a closely reasoned speech he alluded to India's present day slavery as arising out of luxurious and disorganised living on the peoples' part and pointed out the necessity of a strong Volunteer organisation pledged to the cause of India's uplift such as Mahatma Gandhi has begun at Bardoli, but which he had little time to complete because of his incarceration. He said the Nagpur Flag Satyagraha had demonstrated the immense potentialities of the volunteer movement but he was sorry for the indifference of the Delhi Congress towards it. He pointed out that he and other workers, fore seeing the dangers and pitfalls arising out of the Delhi decision, had arranged for a Volunteer organisation independently of the Congress though not with the intention of dissociating from its activities. Concluding he asked all to stand by the forthcoming Cocanada Volunteer Conference from that standpoint which by providing an effective volunteer organisation, will give us the only master key to the Yerovada Jail which Moulana Mahomed Ali wanted.

The scene at the Conference on the 9th was touching. The President commencing the proceedings, wanted all in the house to stand when the Vande Mataram was being sung and till all observed it, he said the proceedings would remain suspended. The Government reporters would neither stand nor go out. The whole house stood in silence for 32 minutes when the Government reporters who, in the meantime, were consulting the authorities outside, retired with the arrival of the superior officer and the National Song commenced.

Among the important resolutions passed were those confirming the resolutions passed by the Provincial Volunteers Conference at Balaghat on the 2nd and 3rd instant declaring faith in Mahatma Gandhi and the non-cooperation programme inaugurated by him; resolving to stand by the Akalis in their struggle; recommending the Coconada Volunteer Conference to arrange for strict observance of the Ahmedabad pledge by Volunteers throughout India considering it to be the only one consistent with the non-cooperation programme and its principle. Sjt. Bhagwandinji, Seth Jamnalalji, Makhanlalji, Vasudeoraoji and others spoke feelingly on the various resolutions.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

The Khilafat Conference was presided over by Karamat Hussain of Balaghat. In a short, lucid address he dwelt upon the Khilafat question and urged his co-religionists and others to work for the freedom of Jazirut-ul-Arab and the attainment of Swaraj. Resolutions were passed congratulating Mustafa Kamal Pasha; urging the people to maintain Hindu-Muslim unity and work for the freedom of Jazirut-ul-Arab and the attainment of Swaraj through non-violent non-cooperation and helping the Akalis' cause.

On the 9th at 3 p.m. the people mustered strongly in the Municipal Town Hall where Dr. Pandit, President of the Municipal Committee, presented a Welcome Address to Seth Jamnalal and others. The National flag was flying on the Town Hall. It is noteworthy that the Town Hall has been renamed "Tilak Bhuvan" which appears inscribed on the walls in Hindi-Urdoo and English. For want of sufficient accomodation the meeting was held outside the Hall. Jamnalalji replying thanked the Municipal Committee for their genuine expression of sympathy and love with the national cause. He said they were not foreigners in their own country requiring addresses of welcome and assurances to support the popular cause. It was the duty of all alike to stand shoulder to shoulder in the struggle. Mahatma Gandhi being in jail it was their clear duty to realise the importance of the non-cooperation struggle and work out the programme laid out by Mahatmaji if they wanted to attain freedom. After *pansupari*, the guests were taken in a decorated boat across the Nerbudda to the other side where they partook of a feast organised by the volunteers.

DISTRICT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

Sj. Sunder Lalji presided over the District Political Conference. It was 8 p.m. when the proceedings commenced. The president in a speech lasting for nearly two hours narrated at length the history of the non-cooperation struggle, the deplorable want of faith and feelings of depression in a certain class of workers when the masses were eagerly looking for a clear lead from them and the depth to which they had fallen as a result of the Delhi decision on the Council compromise. He added they had suffered demoralisation enough and the situation now was intolerable. Now that the Council elections were over, it was their clear duty to declare unequivocaly their faith in the Gandhian programme of non-cooperation and not to let the Congress associate any longer with the activities of those in the Legislatures. Discussion chiefly centred round the main resolution namely declaration of faith in Mahatma Gandhi and the programme of Non-Cooperation inaugurated by him. Other resolutions urged delegates for the Cocanada Congress to work for complete dissociation of the Congress from the Legislatures and for formulating a constructive programme directed to train the masses for Civil Disobedience. Swarajists moved an amendment deleting the words of the resolution referring to "dissociation of the Congress from Government Legislatures. The main resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority only half a dozen dissenting.

It was 3 a.m. Sjt. Bhagwandinji in a moving address spoke on that part of the constructive programme resolution that related to preparation for mass civil disobedience and said he intended earning a rebel's honour from the present Government by launching a campaign of mass civil disobedience in the province next year. As he spoke tears trickled down from his eyes. The audience was visibly moved. Sjt. Sunderlalji summing up the proceedings emphasised the demoralising process in the Congress. He was confident that the compromising tendency would give way to settled convictions regarding the non-co-operation programme at Cocanada.

The Conference closed its sitting at 4 a.m. Never did these leading lights in the no-change camp speak with so much concern as in these Conferences when only a fortnight remained for the Congress to meet at Cocanada.

SAHARANPUR EXHIBITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SAHARANPUR, Dec. 14.

At a meeting of the district board it was resolved to entrust management of the next Saharanpur district exhibition, to be held in February next, to a committee consisting of Collector and Magistrate as chairman with a deputy Collector as secretary and secretary, district board and a non-official as joint secretaries and seventeen members.

NO SPECIAL FROM KARNATAK.

The Secretary, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee wires from Gadag re the proposed Karnatak 'Special' to Cocanada:—

The requisite number of passengers to run a special train from Gadag to Cocanada could not be secured. So the proposal has been dropped. Certain gentlemen sent in money for their charges etc. The same will be refunded at Cocanada.

There will be a separate kitchen for the Karnatak at Cocanada. The charges per day are Re. 1-8-0.

BOMBAY BABY WEEK.

Twenty-five years ago Infant Mortality in England was 156 per thousand. To-day it is 80 per thousand. This result has been attained by investigating the causes of infantile mortality, by finding remedies and by spreading the knowledge so acquired broadcast among the people. In India deaths among children reach appalling figures. In the Bombay Presidency out of every thousand children born 169 die before reaching the age of twelve months. In Bombay City infantile mortality is 405 per thousand, a ghastly waste of tiny lives, a terrible depreciation of a great national asset. Nor do these figures take into account the weakly babes who struggle through a sickly infancy condemned for all their little lives to pain and suffering, robbed of the carefree happiness of childhood. Much of this waste of human life is preventible. A little knowledge applied at crucial times can give great results. The problem is how to spread for the good of the race, for the benefit of knowledge among those who can apply it, every child.

It is with this object that a National Baby Week has been organised to take place all over India in the third week of January. In Bombay where the problem of infantile mortality is a serious one the idea has been taken up with enthusiasm. A strong committee has been formed and the preliminary steps taken towards organising the week. The Working Committee includes Mrs. Cawasji Jehangir (Chairman). The Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Lieut. Colonel R. Markham Carter, Dr. Sandilands, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Clayton, Mrs. Nemazee, Mr. P. J. Marzban, Mr. T. K. Roddan, Mr. W. E. Waite Mr. N. M. Joshi and Dr. H. V. Tilak with Mr. G. K. Devadharas Honorary Secretary. It has been decided to have five centres and the work to be done at each will consist of lectures on Infant Welfare, Maternity, etc., illustrated by magic lantern slides, an exhibition demonstrating the danger of dirt and the value of hygiene, etc. These centres will be situated as follows:—

(1) Fort.—Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall. January 21st and 22nd.

(2) Bori Bunder.—Khatau Building, Bazar Gate Street, January 23rd.

(3) Girgaum.—Vanita Vishram and Prarthana Samaj, January 24th.

(4) Byculla.—Imman Wada, January 25th.

(5) Parel.—Damodhar Thackersey Hall. Elphinstone Road, January 26th and 27th.

Ladies and gentlemen who have been asked to give lectures include Sir Temulji Nariman, Col. A. Hooton, Dr. Cawasji Dadachanji, Dr. T. D. Velinkar, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Dr. H. V. Tilak, Mrs. Janakibai Bhat, Dr. Mrs. F. M. Saldanha, Mr. N M. Joshi and Mr. G. K. Devadhar.

The Bombay Baby Week is not intended to be an appeal for funds for welfare work. Its objects are educational, the bringing home to mothers and fathers of the importance of the care of the child before and after its birth. In order that this knowledge may be widespread and reach as many people as possible during the week helpers are urgently needed. Those who are prepared to give their services at the various centres are invited to apply to Mr. G. K. Devadhar at the Servants of India Society. Sandhurst Road or to Mrs. Cawasji Jehangir, Readymoney House, Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

(Continued from Column 5.)

THE MOSUL PLATE:—5 furlongs.
Ahmed Hazamy's REVOLVER 7-13 Seily
D. A. Cama's AEROLECTRIC 7-13
G. Meekings 2
Maharaja of Kolhapur's NAPIER 7-8
Burgess 3
A. Sattar's LOOKMAN 9-5 H. MacQuade 4
Betting evens Revolver 4 to 1 Markhor, Dont Care, 5 to 1 Peninsula, Lookman, Grey Rosette.
Tote paid:—Rs. 24 win, 14, 50, 32 places.
PADDOCK PLATE:—5 furlongs.
A Sattar's SUNDIA 8-1 H. MacJuade 1
Zamindar of Sivanga's LOW FORSE 8-11 White 2
H. R. Dang's VLAMERTINGHE 8-3 Donnelly 3
Maharajah of Mysore's HILL AND DALE 8-5 G. Meekings 4
Betting 2 to 1 Vlamertenghe, 5 to 2 Turbulance, 3 to 1 Hill and Dale, 5 to 1 Seindia.
Tote paid:—Rs. 67 win, 19, 16, 17 places.

BOMBAY OLYMPIC GAMES.

POOR—RECORDS.

100 YARDS RACE.

There were eleven entries for the 100 yards race but only 6 ran. Herbert Lynn, who was a hot favourite won easily in 10 4/5 seconds.

Herbert Lynn 1
Martin Powell 2
Samuel Kail 3
Time.—10 4/5 seconds.

BROAD JUMP.

The second event of the day was the broad-jump. The competitors put up poor show. Lynn who had jumped 19 ft. 8 inches in the last All-India meet won in his third jump covering 18 ft. 9 inches and Martin Powell was 11½ inches behind him.

Herbert Lynn 1
Martin Powell 2
S. B. Cooper 3
Distance.—18 feet 9 inches.

1 MILE RACE.

The mile race took place next. It was too hot for the runners but it could not be put in a better place as there was a 3 mile race to be run as well. Nine started for this event, Billimoria leading the first lap followed by Chavan and Janardan close behind. Bhide, who had secured a second place in the Marathon, gave up at the end of the first round as his feet were very sore. Billimoria was still first in the second lap and Siddiqui came after him. Towards the end of the second lap, Janardan bucked up and got ahead but Chavan was too steady to be beaten easily and increased his pace gradually taking the first place half way in the third lap Billimoria and Janardan bringing up the rear. On the straight run home Chavan put on sprint and won comfortably in 5 mins 4 4/5 reconds.

D. B. Chavan 1
Mr. Mowjee-Billimoria 2
P. P. Janardan 3
Time.—5 minutes 4 4/5 seconds.

220 YARDS FLAT RACE.

Ten were fixed to run for the 220 yds. race but as only four were present the final was run off straightaway. Kail got away with the gun and led round the bend when Powell overtook him by crossing for which he was warned. Martin won by about two feet in 25 secs.

Martin Powell 1
Samuel Kail 2
Fred Gillet 3
Time.—25 seconds.

PUTTING THE SHOT (16 LBS.).

Putting the shot was very poor the best put being only about 30 feet. Not one of the Competitors had the correct style of Putting and it would not do for any of them for the All-India meeting at Delhi.

Herbert Lynn 1
J. B. Gilder 2
Mukhtajee Sadhu 3
Distance.—29 feet 10 inches.

120 YDS. HURDLE RACE.

The Hurdle race was a fairly difficult problem, the usual height 3ft. being increased by 6 inches Powell and Lynn got away with the report Bhattacharjee and Cooper following, Lynn and Bhattacharjee were level upto the fifth hurdle when Lynn took the lead with Bhattacharjee and Subharao close behind.

Herbert Lynn 1
S. Bhattacharjee 2
K. M. Subha Rao 3
Time.—19 seconds.

HIGH JUMP.

Jumping started at 4 ft. 6 ins. and all six competitors cleared in the first attempt upto 4 ft. 10 in. Minbatiwalla, Pandurang and Engineer all dropped at 5 ft. 1 in and Bhattacharjee won, jumping only 5 ft. 2 in.

S. Bhattacharjee 1
R. H. Engineer 2
P. B. Kalrecha 3
Height.—5 feet 2 inches

THREE MILE RACE.

There were ten starters for this race but only three finished. Bhide again gave up owing to the bad condition of his feet. Chavan led right through the race beating all except two by one lap covering the course in 17 minutes and 24 seconds.

MADRAS RACES.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 15.

The following are to-day's results:—
BASRA PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 furlongs.
H B Sorabjee's ABADAN 8-3, Harraway ...
Khalaf bin Saif's JOHUR 9-1, Raymond ...
Maharaja of Kolhapur's LUCKY PRINCE 8-2, Hewitt .....
Maharaja of Kolhapur's RAMBAN 8-10, Burgess 4
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 155. Places Rs. 55 and Rs. 20.
BASRA PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.
S. H. A. Wahab's HENRY 7-0 H McQuade ...
Khalaf bin Saif and Esmail Hashim's ZAMILZADA 9-2, Foward 2
M. L. Godoe's RAPHAEL 8-13, Babajan .....
Lakhandwalla's AZAMBUSH 8-2, Raymond .....
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 14 and Rs. 27.
PARLAKIMEDI PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.
Maharaja of Mysore's LITTLE SPEC 9-12, J Meekings 1
Vernon's LUCY CARMER 7-9 car. 7-10, Donnelly 2
Nugent Grant's CARREMAR 9-0 Thompson 3
Zamindar of Sivaganga's CORNFLOWER 7-9 White 4
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 66. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 16 and Rs. 15.
HAJEE SIR ISMAIL SAIT'S CUP. Distance 1 mile. For Arabs.
Rajah of Bobili's LIMERICK 8-8, Fozard ... 1
Lokhandwalla's SILVER CLOUD 7-6 Brugess 2
S. R. A. Wahab's SULTAN 8-6 Meekings ... 3
Lokhandawala's MAHTAB 7-13, Babajan .....
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 85, Places Rs. 26, Rs. 33 and Rs. 18.
RAJA VENUGOPAL MEMORIAL PLATE 1 Mile.
H. E. Lord Wellingdon's WARBURTON 9-2 White. 1
Maharaja of Mysore's KING'S DAUGHTER 9-4 Meekings. 2
Mr. Hussain's VANCLERE 8-0 Babajan 3
Mrs. Conran Smith's LAND LADY 8-9 Donnelly. 4
Betting: 4 to 1 Warburton, Prestean; 5 to 1 Harvest Home, Boswarth; 6 to 1 King's Daughter, Tanyub, Sackthi Lot.
Tote paid:—Rs. 48 win, 20, 35, 64 places.
STEWARDS CUP:—6 furlongs.
Mr. M. Yoonus's BALINA PREEZE 8-0 McQuade 1
P. C. Fernardos NEEARAGUA 8-4 Siely 2
P. Pogose's NAT GOULD 7-2 G. Meekings 3
Lakshmikantaraj Urs' HOGHROAD Bona
Betting:—4 to 1 Esponusa, Sunny lady, Belfina Breeze; 3 to 1 Nat Gould.
Tote paid Rs. 143 win 48, 11, 24 places.

(Continued in column 4.)

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MARGARET JOYCE, WHITE ROSE, ALL CLEAR, TARVIE, AQUILEGIA, Sylvanmore, Grey Renard, Arman, Last Call Talma, Neap Tide, Pomme Anna, were also included in his Selections.

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KING EMPEROR'S CUP

Run on 22nd December

Distance: 1 Mile.

VICEROY'S CUP

Run on 26th December

Distance: 1¼ Miles.

DOUBLES AT MULTIPLICATION ODDS.

HOW TO CALCULATE DOUBLES

Suppose you backed PRAGUE for the King-Emperor's Cup and UNITOI for the Viceroy's; the former at 20's and the latter at 10's; the odds on the Double would be 200; i. e., multiply 20 x 10.

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Commander, All Clear, White Rose, Grey Renard, Talma, Allensmore, Pomme Anna, Summerton, 3 Losers. Hard Luck, Southern Beauty, Viscount, Summerton, my big outsiders.

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Those who patronised me for the 2nd Extra will certify that I gave them the following card.

THREE WINS

To be backed Win and Place

ALL CLEAR, TARVIE, AQUILEGIA. TIPS ON THE COURSE.

WINS

COMMANDER—WHITE ROSE.

THREE PLACES.

Lady Cleopatra, Allensmore, Arman. On the course I gave Dayspring as Lady Cleopatra Scratched.

WIN DOUBLE.

Aquileiga and All Clear

PLACE DOUBLE.

Fitzclarence and Grey Reynard. The former placed third in a field of seven runners.

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MONEY REFUNDED IF WRONG. TRIOLUS.

Four clients bought this tip. SPECIAL PLACE QUADRUPLE.

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This came off also three buying.

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BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

INDIAN CO-OP'NAVIGATION CO'S AFFAIRS.

MAJORITY'S RIGHT TO CONTROL INTERNAL AFFAIRS UPHELD.

SUIT DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp.)

F. A. C. Rebello and Others ...Plaintiffs.

vs.

The Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company and others Defendants.

Briefly the facts and circumstances which gave rise to this litigation are as follows:—A vast number of the shareholders of this Company being dissatisfied with the management as carried on in 1921 and 1922 submitted a Requisition to the Board of Directors under Section 78 of the Indian Companies' Act early in February last calling upon them to convene an Extra-Ordinary General Meeting for the purpose of appointing some Directors and removing Mr. Machado, the then Secretary. The Board did not call the meeting as desired by the shareholders on the ground that it was defective. However two of the Plaintiffs to this suit, viz. Messrs. Rebello and J. Selwyn were added to the Board by co-option. The Requisitionists again submitted a second Requisition on the 19th March 1923 calling upon the Board to convene an Extraordinary General Meeting for adding six persons to the Directorate and removing therefrom six persons (the Plaintiffs herein) who were acting as Directors in defiance of the wishes of the shareholders. The Board did not call the required meeting but proceeded to publish a Notice dated the 7th April 1923 in the Local Newspapers of the 10th idem under the signature of the Secretary to the effect that the meeting in response to this Requisition would be held some time in early June 1923 and that the time, date and place for the same would be announced later on. The Requisitionists, under the advice of their legal advisers, called the meeting under the powers reserved to them under Section 78, Indian Companies' Act, on the 29th April 1923 at Poyabavdi, Parel. Plaintiffs and their partisans declined to conform to certain preliminaries laid down by the Requisitionists-Conveners for ensuring admission of the members only who had a right to be present at the meeting and one of the Plaintiffs, Rangel, broke open the door of the Meeting Hall and took possession thereof with his followers and partisans. The Requisitionists had therefore to give up the meeting. They, however, convened and held the Extraordinary General Meeting at the Cutchi Mahajanwady, Chinchpokli, on the 20th May 1923 and passed the two Resolutions mentioned in the second Requisition by a vast majority. They also held another Extraordinary General Meeting at the same place on the 10th June 1923 for confirming the Extraordinary Resolution of the removal of the six Plaintiffs-Directors passed on the 20th May 1923, as a "Special" Resolution.

The Plaintiffs finding that the Requisitionists had carried their objects successfully filed this suit 'inter alia' for declaration that the Ordinary Resolution appointng six Directors viz. Defendants Nos. 3 to 8 and the Extraordinary Resolution removing six Directors for "misconduct" viz. Plaintiffs Nos. 1 to 6 passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the 1st Defendant Company convened and held by the Requisitionists on the 20th May 1923, were not duly passed and that the same were void as being invalid, illegal and of no effect and that the Defendants Nos. 3 to 8 were not at law Directors of the Company and therefore the said Defendants be restrained by an order and injunction from acting or attempting to act as Directors of the Company and for restraining the said Defendants from meeting or attempting to meet for confirming the said Extraordinary Resolution as a "Special" Resolution.

CONTENTIONS OF DEFENDANTS NOS. 2 TO 8 AND 10.

Defendants Nos. 2 to 8 and 10 by their Written Statement and Counter-claim contended 'inter alia' that the suit as framed was not maintainable, that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the suit as the matters complained of related to the internal management of the Company, that the Plaintiffs had no cause of action on the date of the suit and as such the suit was premature, that the Plaintiffs had ceased to be the Directors according to the "Special" Resolution and that the Defendants Nos. 2 to 9 contributed the Board of Directors of the Company and that the Plaintiffs be restrained by an order and injunction from managing the affairs of the Company or dealing with its funds. They also prayed for the appointment of a Receiver to take charge of the management and affairs of the Company pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit and the Counter-claim.

STATEMENT OF DEFENDANT NO. 9.

Defendant No. 9 by his written statement stated that he had not taken any part in the Extraordinary General Meeting held in May last and that he was unnecessarily added as Defendant. He also stated that the Plaintiffs had lost confidence of the majority and if a meeting of the Company were called under the Chairmanship of an Officer of the Court, the matters would be settled to the best interests of the Company by ascertaining the wishes of the shareholders.

The suit came on for hearing on the 13th August 1923 and after going through the pleadings and the issues raised by the parties and hearing their respective Counsel, His Lordship recorded a *Consent Order* on the 14th August last to the effect that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company under the Chairmanship of Mr. H. C. B. Mitchell, the Administrator-General of Bombay, be called on Sunday, the 30th September 1923 to elect six Directors after duly publishing the Notices thereof one clear month before the date of the meeting. In the meanwhile, Mr. N. H. Moos (Official Receiver) was appointed Receiver to manage the Company in consultation and with the advice of two of the Plaintiffs and two of the Defendants. Certain safeguards were also provided for ensuring the admission to the meeting of those members only who were entitled to be present thereat. After the receipt of the Report of the Chairman as to the result of the Meeting the suit was to be heard.

Pursuant to the said Consent Order the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company was duly convened and held by the Chairman Mr. H. C. B. Mitchell on the 30th September 1923, on the Esplanade Maidan opposite Dhobitalao to elect six Directors in addition to Messrs. F. Saldanha and Velji L. Napoo who were not contested by either side, whereat the Plaintiff's Resolution proposing Dr. A. G. Viegas, Sir G. K. Parekh, Messrs. F. A. C. Rebello, Moreshwar B. Bhavdekar, J. Selwyn and B. L. Shirke was defeated by a majority of about 700 and the Defendants' Resolution proposing Messrs. L. D'Lima, G. R. Desai, A. J. Fernandes, Hirji Ghellabhai, S. R. Khopker and Dr. S. W. Patil (Directors elected at the Extraordinary General Meeting on the 20th May 1923) was carried by a majority of 3,400. The Chairman recorded the Minutes of the Meeting and made his Report to His Lordship stating that the majority of the shareholders present at the said meeting duly convened and held pursuant to His Lordship's Order dated the 14th August 1923 favoured the election of the Defendants-Directors.

Being dissatisfied with the result of the meeting and with a view to challenge the declaration of the Chairman that the majority of the shareholders were in favour of the Defendants-Directors, the Plaintiffs took out a Notice of Motion on the 10th November 1923 for discovery of papers, documents, etc., connected with the said meeting.

His Lordship after hearing the arguments on the Notice of Motion on the 19th November 1923, discharged the Notice with costs on the 3rd instant on the ground that the attempt made by the Plaintiffs to set aside the decision of the majority of shareholders which was arrived at after very careful precautionary measures adopted by the Chairman was futile and frivolous. His Lordship observed that the Chairman had taken all possible steps to ascertain the correct wishes of the majority and the objections raised were an after thought.

Further hearing of the suit was then proceeded with. Plaintiffs Nos. 6 (P. Rangel) and No. 5 (T. S. Machado) and three others gave evidence at great length in support of their plea that the meeting was not binding on the Plaintiffs as the same was irregular and therefore illegal.

JUDGMENT.

After hearing the arguments of Counsel His Lordship delivered his judgment in the course of which he observed that the evidence led on behalf of the Plaintiffs suggested that the meeting which was held under the Chairmanship of the Administrator-General was so irregularly conducted as not to amount to a free expression of opinion by the shareholders entitled to vote thereat and therefore it should not be accepted by the Court as the decision of the majority of the shareholders. The *first* contention raised was that the meeting commenced too early. The time viz. 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at which it was to commence was duly notified and advertised. As a matter of fact it began at about 2-45 p.m. (S.T.) so that there was an ample margin of time allowed to those shareholders who were a little late and to vote before the poll. The *second* contention was that some shareholders were prevented from getting into the pandal. It was said by the Plaintiffs Nos. 5 and 6 that there were about 200 or 300 people outside but the evidence of the Chairman himself showed that not only no shareholder was excluded but the shareholders came dribbling in until 5 o'clock. The Chairman ordered the doors to be temporarily closed for a short while when the first poll was being taken and that, of course, was the proper course for him to adopt. He subsequently ordered the doors to be thrown open. The allegation made that some shareholders who were trying to get in were unable to do so was, in His Lordship's opinion, frivolous and in that opinion His Lordship was confirmed by the fact that not a single shareholder was called to say that he had attempted to get in but was unable to do so. The evidence of P. A. Sollis, Mendes and J. Fernandes did not take the Plaintiffs' case any further as they belonged to the same party. The *third* contention was whether any member was able during the first poll to pass out of the enclosure in which the members who were counted were accommodated into the division lobby in order to get himself counted again. The allegation that some members got themselves counted in that way was false in view of the measures taken by the Chairman in order to prevent any such thing happening. The Chairman had said in his evidence that on hearing complaints to that effect he satisfied the complainants that it was not possible for any one to get himself counted twice over in face of the precautions taken by him. His Lordship saw no reason why he should doubt the evidence of the Chairman which was given in such details as to the precautions and measures adopted to prevent that particular contingency. The *fourth* contention was that the second poll was not a proper poll, because some proxy-holders passed out of the middle gates and did not return to record their votes as proxy-holders as they did not understand the directions given by the Chairman. The Chairman had stated in his evidence that he himself and some of his men stood in the middle of the exit and directed the parties to the right or the left enclosures as they voted for or against the second resolution and that before the poll was taken he had announced to the members that the proxy-holders would be counted first and their votes as proxy-holders would be recorded after they had voted in person. He said that one or two of such proxy-holders had returned to record their votes against the resolution and a good many of those who voted in favour of the resolution had also returned. Rangel Plaintiff No. 6, who was passing through the middle gate of the pandal, was asked by the Chairman to vote, but the former pushed past him replying that he was not voting as there was no use voting. Machado, Plaintiff No. 5, had said that he knew the majority of the meeting was against his party and so he left without recording his vote at the second poll. It was, therefore, obvious that the attempt now made to discredit the proceedings that took place and to suggest that there were ways in which fraudulent votes could be registered was purely an afterthought on the Plaintiffs' part. Rangel had raised another objection viz. the Chairman had not given him the number of the members who had been admitted to the meeting but that was no ground why the meeting should be considered irregular and invalid. His Lordship was personally of opinion that the Chairman was perfectly correct in telling Rangel to mind his own business. There were sundry objections which were of no consequence and which were not substantiated by specific instances. To expect the Chairman of such a vast meeting to possess all the qualifications of a detective and to know every man, or to get his identification was asking too much of any Chairman. Most of the objections which had been urged before His Lordship at the hearing had already been dealt with in His Lordship's judgment on the Motion and the reasons given therein held good. His Lordship was of opinion that the Chairman had taken every precaution possible to insure that the voting correctly represented the vews of the majority of the shareholders entitled to vote. His Lordship, therefore, found that there was nothing so irregular or improper in that meeting or in the method in which it was held, which would lead His Lordship to say that it did not really represent the views of the majority of the shareholders; and if His Lordship found, as he in fact did find, that the decision represented the views of the majority of the shareholders, the question narrowed itself down to one simply of a case of internal administration of the Company which was a matter for the shareholders alone. The parties had agreed to stand or fall by the result of that meeting and the final orders in the suit would be passed in accordance with it. His Lordship, therefore, held that the question involved in the suit was one of "Internal Management" of the Company.

His Lordship after hearing the Counsel for the respective parties on the question of costs on Monday, the 10th instant, dismissed the suit with costs of Defendants, Nos. 2 to 8 and 10 in the suit and the Rule and the Notice of Motion and also of the Defendant No. 9, Counter-claim of the Defendants Nos. 2 to 8 was decreed with costs against the Plaintiffs (Defendants to the Counter-claim, except the Defendant, Velji L. Napoo). Costs of the meeting were ordered to be paid out of the Company's assets. Receiver was ordered to be discharged on passing his accounts and was directed to hand over the assets in his hands to the Defendants Nos. 2 to 9 after deducting his costs, charges and expenses which were payable in the first instance by the Plaintiffs and was further ordered to act on the Prothonotary's Certificate.

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar with Messrs. D. N. Bahadurji, Coltman and Daphtary instructed by Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Diwan appeared for the Plaintiffs.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Messrs. B. J. Desai and M. C. Setalwad instructed by Messrs. Motichand and Devidas appeared for the Defendants Nos. 2 to 8 and 10.

Mr. Poonawalla with Mr. Khergaumwalla instructed by Messrs. Madhavji and Co. appeared for the Defendant No. 1.

Mr. Amin with Mr. Kania instructed by Messrs. Malvi, Mody and Co. appeared for the Defendant No. 9.

BONA FIDES OF COUNSEL

A JAIL SUPT.'S SCRUPLES

INCIDENT IN AKALI TRIAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 15.

It will be remembered that Pandit Motilal Nehru was requested by the Akali defence Committee to take charge of the general conduct of the Akali Leaders' case and he appeared for some of them in the Court of Mr. Anderson, Special Magistrate, at Amritsar, accordingly. On the 14th December Punditji went to Amritsar specially to interview his clients, now prisoners under trial, for the necessary professional instructions. On his application for an interview the Superintendent of the jail was pleased to write: "Please satisfy me that you are actually representing these persons in their trial."

On inquiry from the jailor that Punditji learnt that the Superintendent was duly reminded by the Jailor that Punditji had actually appeared for his clients in Court and been allowed several interviews before. Punditji accordingly sent the Superintendent the following note by motor car. "It is enough for me to say that I actually represent a person or persons undergoing trial and no Court in India can question that statement. As an Advocate of a Chartered High Court I require no written authority from a client. That I am such an Advocate is well-known and Courts are bound to take judicial notice of this fact. Please let me know if I may have an interview now as I am leaving Amritsar tonight".

The Superintendent who was found on the polo ground and was, quite possibly, disturbed in the middle of his pastime thought it fit in the exercise of his plenary powers to write back, "I regret I must refuse." Laconic and abrupt as his reply is, it is too obviously conceived in contempt of the legal views of things. Punditji left for Muttra the same night without seeing his clients which was the main object of his visit."

SIKH COUNCILLORS' PROGRAMME.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 14.

It is understood that the Sikh members of the Punjab Legislative Council, who are almost all S. G. P. C. nominees, in a meeting have provisionally outlined their programme of work in the Council. Bhai Johan Singh M. A. has been elected Secretary of the members.

It is further learnt that the Sikh members have requested His Excellency to postpone the appointment of new Ministers for some time and give them a hearing on the subject.

LEE COMMISSION

EVIDENCE OF INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

Two witnesses were heard by the Lee Commission on Saturday. They were Mr. F. B. A. Slocock, Commissioner of Jubbulpore, who, it will be remembered, was the President of the C. P. Retrenchment Committee, and Mr. J. B. Petit on behalf of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay. In a weighty note Mr. Slocock has expounded at length his views which may be summed up thus:—"The cadres of the Services should be reduced, and superfluous expensive establishments got rid off; All-India Services should be replaced, as far as possible, by Provincial Services, and those British officers who are still kept should be well-paid. Unless Government is prepared to pay its British officers liberally, it should do without them altogether, for nothing is worse for the prestige of the British Raj than discontented and under-paid British officers." Mr. Slocock considers the re-adjustment of Services very necessary, as the experience of the past three years of reforms has only confirmed his view that the scheme, involving as it did the transfer of more or less autonomous powers to local Governments, was inconsistent with the maintenance of all-India Services for work in provinces. This view, he believes, is now almost universally held. He considers that the wording of the question as to "what should be the place and function of all-India Services in the Government of the country", betrays a misunderstanding of the real position of Services. No service in India except the I.C.S. has ever had any part in governing. Others were recruited and employed solely on administrative and executive duties under Government. Theoretically therefore the Reforms have introduced practically very little change in the position of those other Services and the effect of the Reforms on them depends on the manner in which the Minister and Governor discharge their respective functions. Theoretically therefore there was no reason for giving the benefit of the proportionate pension to any service except the I.C.S. though he does not grudge it to other service. He regrets that the proportionate pension scheme was not more liberal and more comprehensive one, which should have been accompanied by the improvement of the rates of pay and prospects to those who remained so as to induce the more efficient to remain and by an announcement of the intention to tighten up the rules about selection and supersession so as to induce less efficient to go.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber, in their statement, declare that the appointment of the Royal Commission, in spite of the deliberate rejection by the Assembly, is a wanton insult to the whole country. The Chamber having been invited, submits its opinion without prejudice to its attitude as to the futility of the Commission. The Chamber urges complete provincialisation of Services and considers the Secretary of State's authority as an anachronism. As regards the present members of the Service it is urged they may be considered as under the Government of India, but amenable to provincial authorities. The Chamber believes sufficient Indian talent is available to man the Services, but if it was not, it was a sad commentary of the British system of administration. The appointment of Europeans on a short-term contract for special purposes is favoured. The existing pay is considered sufficient, and in the case of future recruits the abolition of overseas allowance is advocated. The terms of retirement on proportionate pension are characterised as extravagant, and it is pointed out that the Reforms were not of so extreme a character as to make it impossible for Europeans to continue in their service.

Minister Hidyattullah was to have been heard to-day but he intimated his inability to be present this morning. Mr. Slocock was examined at considerable length. Lord Lee asked whether Mr. Slocock considered large reduction practical before 1929 Witness admitted the cadres were full. He would get rid of some by granting more liberal compensation and would stop recruitment for one or two years. He thought there would be no difficulty in getting recruits later on. Only terms must be made attractive.

Mr. Pheroze Sethna and Mr. J. B. Petit appeared on behalf of Indian Merchants' Chamber.

Mr. Sethna explained the views he would put forward before the Commission were not necessarily his views but of the Chamber. Lord Lee said they all would join with Chamber in shedding tear about the Commission. None of the members was there of his own choice. But the Chairman asked how to reconcile the opposition of the Chamber to the Commission to demand for complete provincialisation. When Mr. Sethna replied that they thought the Government of India and the Secretary of State would have ordinarily done it. The Chairman asked whether they thought Parliament would agree to such proposals without enquiry by a Commission.

Mr. Sethna "Do you want me to justify the appointment of this Commission."

Lord Lee: "I don't want anybody to justify the appointment of the Commission, but I ask whether you had considered how to get into effect the reform you advocate.

Mr. Petit explained that their demands were so old and well established that there was no need for a special enquiry. Mr. Basu said witnesses opposed any further European recruitment and had also declared that budget figures presented to the Commission by the Services associations were grossly exaggerated. But supposing the Commission which contained so many old men who had served their lives, came to the conclusion that budgets represented real difficulties and relief was therefore needed, would witnesses agree to raise their emoluments?

Mr. Sethna made it clear that the Commission's report must first satisfy Indian opinion. If it did, he would be prepared to give them living wage.

The Lee Commission will examine Sir Chimanlal Setalvad on 19th December.

BERAR ELECTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

YEOTMAL, Dec. 14.

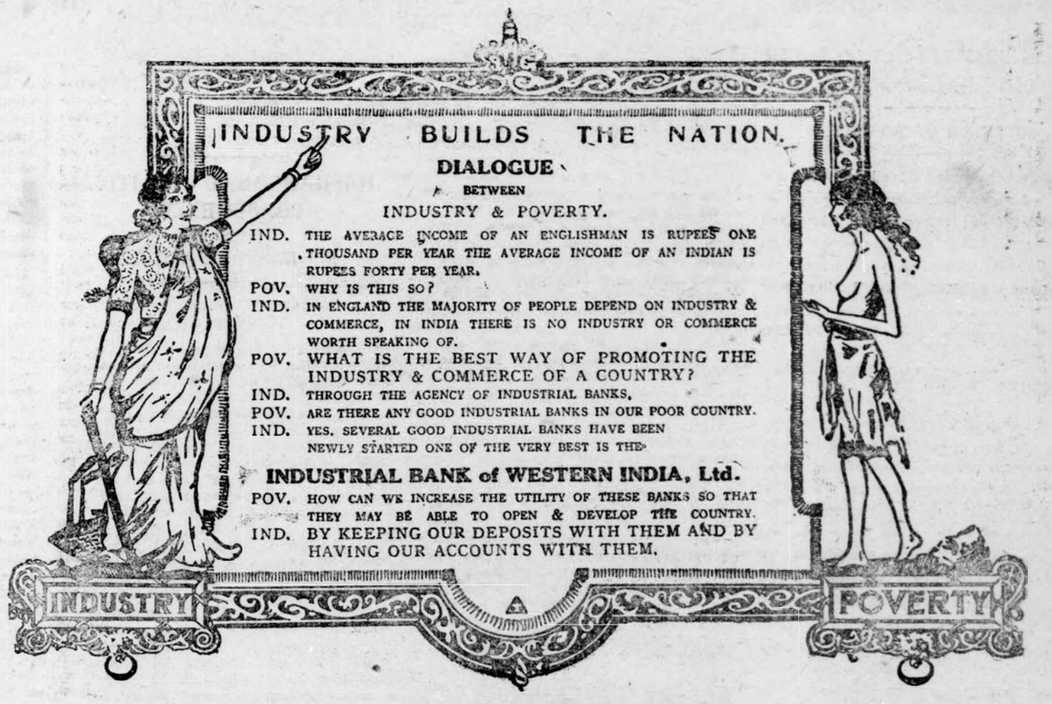
The members elected to the Provincial Council are as follows:—Yeotmal district, two rural constituencies.—Messrs. Kane, sitting member and Kolhe. Amraoti district, three rural constituencies.—Barrister Deshmukh, sitting member, Mr. Mohabir and Punjabrao Deshmukh. Akola district, three rural constituencies.—Messrs. Sane, sitting member, Umedsing, and Korde, sitting members, not belonging to Swaraj party. Buldana district, two rural constituencies.—Messrs. Kale and Nathu Patil, a Nationalist Independent. East Berar Urban seat.—Mr. Tambe, West Berar urban seat.—Mr. Kanitkar, Landholders constituency.—Mr. Khaparde (junior) Commerce and Industries constituency.—Mr. Shriram Surajmal. Mr. Hawji, the defeated candidate in the Landholders constituency has forfeited his deposit.

EVENTS IN KAIRA.

(From our Correspondent.)

ANAND, Dec. 15.

The Collector of Kaira is at present touring in Borsad villages. The Commissioner, Northern Division, is expected to arrive shortly. Durbar Gopaldas has issued a stirring appeal calling upon the people to remain firm and peaceful. Messrs. Mohanlal Pandya, Fulchand Bapuji, Chhotalal Vyas, and several other prominent Kaira workers are also touring in the villages. Mr. Vallabhai Patel, Chandulal Desai, Manilal Kothari have arrived to-day. They will visit the different villages and address meetings.


INDUSTRY BUILDS THE NATION.
DIALOGUE
BETWEEN
INDUSTRY & POVERTY.
IND. THE AVERAGE INCOME OF AN ENGLISHMAN IS RUPEES ONE THOUSAND PER YEAR THE AVERAGE INCOME OF AN INDIAN IS RUPEES FORTY PER YEAR.
POV. WHY IS THIS SO?
IND. IN ENGLAND THE MAJORITY OF PEOPLE DEPEND ON INDUSTRY & COMMERCE, IN INDIA THERE IS NO INDUSTRY OR COMMERCE WORTH SPEAKING OF.
POV. WHAT IS THE BEST WAY OF PROMOTING THE INDUSTRY & COMMERCE OF A COUNTRY?
IND. THROUGH THE AGENCY OF INDUSTRIAL BANKS.
POV. ARE THERE ANY GOOD INDUSTRIAL BANKS IN OUR POOR COUNTRY.
IND. YES. SEVERAL GOOD INDUSTRIAL BANKS HAVE BEEN NEWLY STARTED ONE OF THE VERY BEST IS THE
INDUSTRIAL BANK of WESTERN INDIA, Ltd.
POV. HOW CAN WE INCREASE THE UTILITY OF THESE BANKS SO THAT THEY MAY BE ABLE TO OPEN & DEVELOP THE COUNTRY.
IND. BY KEEPING OUR DEPOSITS WITH THEM AND BY HAVING OUR ACCOUNTS WITH THEM.
INDUSTRY
POVERTY

THE RAILWAYS AND TATA STEEL CO.

POLICY OF EXCLUSION.

(Associated Press.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Dec. 14.

Mr. Peterson's examination was resumed this afternoon by the Tariff Board. The proceedings were partly informal and partly desultory. Both Professor Kale and the President subjected the witness to some critical questions as regards working capital.

Prof. Kale—It has been represented to us that on a plant like yours, half the amount of working capital you are contemplating would be quite enough.

Mr. Peterson—Against that I can only show my actual experience.

Prof. Kale—Have you compared your working capital with that of any engineering firm which is practically in the same position?

Answer—I do not think that would be of much advantage because they have not got all the machineries which we have got.

Question.—If, generally, the prices of machineries and some other things which you are using go down, then I suppose your working capital would also go down.

Answer—Of course it will, but we make very little purchases of consumable stores in India. Either we manufacture them ourselves or import them.

Question—But if you improve the organisation of purchases, there would be some saving?

Answer—There is already a pretty elaborate check on purchases both at Bombay and Calcutta.

President—It has been represented to us at Calcutta that any protective tariff to iron and steel would result, in largely reduced import and a corresponding reduction of India's export of her agricultural products and that there would also be serious rise in exchange.

Mr. Peterson—That can be a general argument against the establishment of any industry. I don't think it applies particularly to steel.

Mr. Ginwala—But do you think it is absolutely necessary to produce so much as two hundred thousand tons of rails a year?

Mr. Peterson—Not necessarily. But if we produce in large quantities, it would eventually be cheaper.

DUMPING OF RAILS.

Mr. Ginwala—Can you run your plant efficiently by manufacturing only about one hundred thousand tons a year?

Mr. Peterson—Yes, but we can't stop manufacturing rail because we have already got contracts.

Mr. Mathur—Won't the British manufacturers put up the prices of steel if there is no competition in India?

Mr. Peterson—I can't say.

Mr. Mathur—You don't think that British manufacturers are selling steel in India at a lower cost than in other countries?

Mr. Peterson—I don't think there is so much dumping going on in rails. But there is certainly great competition.

Replying to the President, witness admitted that the Tata Company got concession in railway freights for carriage of steel to Delhi and Cawnpore but pointed out that this concession was due to the fact that they were sending large quantities for transport. Any importers or trader might secure similar concessions and it was not a matter of any special agreement between the Company and the Railway. Replying to Mr. Ginwalla, witness suggested that in determining the fair medium of prices of steel, they could take the F. O. R. price and the work's cost and compare them with the C. I. F. price and the work's cost.

Lastly, Prof. Kale questioned Mr. Peterson in great detail as regards the effect on exchange by the imposition of protective tariff and as regards the bonus system adopted in the Company and the gradual replacement of covenanted by uncovenanted hands. Mr. Peterson replied that the effect on the exchange would be so gradual that it would not be felt greatly and on the other two points he said that every effort was being made in the direction of economy.

The Board then adjourned till-morrow, when Mr. Alexander will be examined.

REPLY TO G. I. P. AND E. I.

In a note submitted by Mr. Peterson to the Tariff Board an attempt is made to refute the observations made by the agents of the G. I. P. Railway and the East Indian Railway as to the effect of protection on the price of rails. The Note states: "We have seen the evidence of the Agents of the G. I. P. Railway and of the East Indian Railway as to the increase in railway rates that would result from the increased duty which we have proposed. We find some difficulty in following this evidence because the price stated is not the same. The Agent of the G. I. P. gives a price of Rs. 148 8-0 which, we understand, includes a duty of 10 per cent. The Agent of the East Indian Railway states that the annual requirements of his line are 23,000 tons and cost Rs. 39,90,000 which gives a price of Rs. 173. We can only say that if we could obtain this price for our whole output of rails we should not ask for protection of this material. We do not think that the duty that we have proposed would yield this price. We expect English rails to be landed in India (without duty) at about Rs. 120 f the railmakers in England are forced to meet the duty. That would, with the duty, give a price of Rs. 170 for rails. We have already proposed to the G. I. P. Railway and the East Indian Railway that we should supply all their requirements for the next year at the English landed price plus any additional duty that they may have to pay. In reply they have told us that we will be invited to tender and that our tender will be considered by their Home Boards. Our rail mill is of the latest pattern and it we are given an opportunity of running it at anything like full capacity, we have no doubts that we can greatly reduce the cost and price of rails to this country. Our Works costs are to-day the same as American costs and we can supply the whole demand of India for rails. In these circumstances, we cannot see that it is to the advantage of this country that its Railway should depend on foreign supplies."

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BENARES UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, Dec. 13.

The Sixth Convocation of the Benares Hindu University will be held on 19th January 1924. His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Chancellor, will preside.

A DARING THEFT IN LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 13.

The Lahore Police is investigating into a case of attempted robbery which took place last night at Faridkot House situated on Mozang Road. It appears that a thief entered into the dressing room of Mr. Teal, Registrar of Punjab States forces agency, who lives on the top floor of Faridkot House at about three o'clock at night and was removing some jewellery and valuable official document when Mrs. Teal was roused by the noise and immediately aroused her husband. Mr. Teal at once jumped out of bed and switching on electric light saw a strongly built Indian in one corner of the room and immediately caught hold of him and a struggle ensued between the two in course of which the thief struck Mr. Teal in the face with a knife and inflicted rather a bad wound in the nose, fortunately missing his eye. About this time Mr. Teal's friends who were living in the adjoining room also came to the scene for help. In the meantime the thief made good his escape. Mrs. Teal was also injured in her hand in attempting to catch the thief.

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DAS-LYTTON INTERVIEW.

We congratulate His Excellency the Governor upon the wisdom of his invitation to Deshbandhu C. R. Das for talking the present situation over with him, writes the "A. B. Patrika." It proves that His Excellency is wide-awake to the complexity of the problem that faces him. As we said in a recent issue, it is the intention of the authors of the new Government of India Act to create, step by step, those conventions by which full responsible Government or Parliamentary Government has been established in the United Kingdom itself. The first of these conventions refers to the formation of the Ministry in charge of the Transferred Departments. In England, the King sends for the leader of the Party which appears from the results of a General Election or from any adverse vote in the House of Commons against an existing Government, to command a majority in the House, and consults him regarding the formation of the new Cabinet, in case the Ministers in office resign. In sending for Mr. Das, Lord Lytton practically confessed that he has been profoundly impressed by the present general elections in Bengal with the popularity among the electors of the party of which Mr. Das is the recognised leader. Though it may not be easy to say, until the Council meets, whether the Swarajists and the Independents combined, will form an absolute majority in the new House, there is no doubt about it that a coalition between these two groups will form a formidable opposition which, if it can play its cards well and wisely, may easily render the administration at least of the Transferred Departments impossible. For, here it will not be easy for the Governor to legislate by certification, though, of course, we admit he has the power to do so, because the plea of law and order is sufficiently large to include the administration of the Transferred Departments also. But certification of measures or the Budget affecting the Transferred Departments will be an open abrogation of the fundamental policy and principle of the new Act itself. And no Governor, who understands the grave responsibilities resting upon his shoulders, will rashly commit such an enormity, unless he is driven to an extreme extremity. We do not think Lord Lytton contemplates this enormity. His invitation to Mr. Das is a clear proof of it. It means, to our mind, that His Excellency desires to create the convention that his Ministry shall be entrusted to those members of the Council who are reasonably expected to smoothly carry on the Government.

We do not know what passed between Mr. Das and the Governor in this interview. But Mr. Das is not likely to have committed himself to any policy or action either favouring the Governor's idea or in opposition to it, without consulting his party. But, if he will let us say so, if he consults the Swarajists only upon a question of such importance and delicacy, Mr. Das will be committing at this juncture perhaps the greatest blunder of his life. If we were in Mr. Das's position we would overlook party labels and party creeds, but seek the counsel and co-operation of the entire body of Nationalists in the Council and the country generally. There are, as the recent elections have completely proved, really only two parties in Bengal politics just now, namely the party of the Bureaucracy which calls itself the Constitutionalist Party on the one side, and the Party of the People, whether Swarajist or Independent Nationalists who are united upon the fundamental objective of the early establishment of Swaraj or full responsible Government, on the other. All those who are for the early establishment of Swaraj "by peaceful and legitimate" means as the Congress creed puts it, must be invited to meet and form a coalition and decide upon a common plan of action. If this is done, and Mr. Das can see his way to agree to abide by the decision of this Nationalist Conference, he will be able to offer his terms with practically absolute assurance to the Governor, who will then be left free to choose which way he will follow. If the Governor refuses to accept the offer of Nationalist Bengal, and if, in consequence of this refusal, the present Council is paralysed by the persistent opposition or obstruction of the Swarajists and Independent Nationalist Coalition, the responsibility for creating deadlocks will be transferred from the shoulders of the Opposition to those of the Governor himself. The Governor's invitation creates a new situation that may reasonably call for a reconciliation not of our fundamental principle or policy, but of certain details of its practical working-out. We hope Mr. Das on his part is fully alive to it.

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